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NORWAY'S NORDLI STATEMENT ON MONITORING STATIONS SCORED

LD062034 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Invitation to Espionage?"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, July 6, TASS--Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said today that Norway should agree to the use of stations of Norwegian soil for radar observation of the Soviet Union, a REUTERS correspondent reported. These stations are designed to make up for the loss of military bases in Iran, from which radio electronic spying on the USSR's territory was conducted.

The New York TIMES and other Western newspapers reported that Washington is considering the question of setting up in Norway's territory of electronic monitoring stations for collecting intelligence data about the USSR. As a pretext for it references are made in Washington to the alleged necessity to make sure the Soviet Union complied with the SALT II treaty.

It is claimed in Oslo that until now the United States did not officially turn to the Norwegian Government with a request for setting up monitoring stations. In this light, the present statement by the Norwegian prime minister sounds like an invitation to the United States for placing such stations on Norway's territory. This stand of the Norwegian officials cannot but cause profound concern of Norwegian public as well as in the neighbour countries.

SALT II REPRESENTS ONLY 'ACCEPTIBLE COMPROMISE'

LD082244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On 9 July the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins its examination of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. Our Washington correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, reports: [begin recording]

In its first session the committee will hear opinions on the treaty from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown. There is immense interest in the United States in the discussion on the SALT II treaty. Television is allowed to broadcast directly the committee's sessions. Such a right is granted here only in exceptional cases, indeed, each and every person in the United States is concerned about the fate of the treaty. Essentially, what is being decided is the question of the main trends of the country's foreign policy. Will a sense of responsibility--the realization that a departure from confrontation to cooperation and to an active searching for ways to achieve disarmament is necessary as never before--prevail? Otherwise, the forces that are demanding a hardening of U.S. foreign policy and an insuring of an absolute American military superiority in the world--which is tantamount to inciting people to a nuclear war--will gain the upper hand.

This, then, is the essence of the debate now going on in the United States about the SALT II treaty. Nominally, its opponents are putting forth two main objections: The treaty is inequitable and puts the United States behind the Soviet Union in the military field, and, secondly, the treaty does not stop the arms race--it must be improved and returned for revision. The groundlessness of the first argument can easily be proved by an objective analysis of the treaty text. The second objection may at first glance appear convincing. Indeed, the Washington administration,.having signed the treaty, adopted a decision to develop the MX mobile supermissile system, which will cost the Americans tens of billions of dollars, and work is underway on other types of nuclear missile armaments not covered by the treaty.

But the thing is that at the present time the SALT II treaty is the one acceptable compromise for the two countries in the quantitative and qualitative limitation of strategic forces. Moreover, the SALT II treaty lays the foundations for further advances in nuclear missile arms reduction. To make any amendments or changes to it, supporters of the treaty are justifiably saying, will only demolish the building that was erected by such great labor over 7 years and bury in its ruins the hopes of all people for an end to the nuclear arms race.

If the opponents of the treaty succeed in preventing its ratification, then, as is being noted here, the question of faith in the United States and the question as to what extent the administration's word can be relied on regarding the importance of the talks will inevitably arise.

The intrigues of the opponents of detente are causing alarm among the American public. A movement of active pressure on the Senate is developing in the country--a movement to insure the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Resolutions in support of the treaty are being adopted by various nongovernmental organizations, trade unions, patriotic and religious groups. Eighty percent of all Americans, as the latest polls confirm, approve the SALT II treaty as signed during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. They demand that the Senate listen to their opinion.

SOLTAN LINKS SALT PASSAGE WITH CARTER'S DECLINING PRESTIGE

LD072258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[From the"International Diary" Program presented by Vadim Volkov]

[Text] On Monday, 11 July, the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate will begin its discussion of the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons signed during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. This will be the first serious test of the strength of its supporters and opponents. Interest in the agreement in the United States is so great that it is planned to relay the whole of the committee's proceedings on television. We go over to our correspondent in Washington, Yuriy Soltan. [begin recording]

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown will speak to the committee. Then representatives of the military and other U.S. departments will be invited to the committee session. These will be followed by experts, representatives of various nongovernmental organizations and possibly even representatives of the leading NATO countries.

Later, the Senate Armed Services Committee will consider the agreement. Their conclusions, which will play a considerable role in the ratification process of the treaty, must be presented to the Senate by both committees not later than 25 September, after which the debate will be continued by the full Senate.

For the agreement to come into force, 67 out of 100 senators must vote for it. While neither the supporters of the agreement--who believe that it should be ratified in its present form because at the present time it is the only acceptable and reasonable compromise in the field of equal quantitative and qualitative limitations of the strategic forces of both countries--nor the opponents of the agreement--who are alaready preparing what are called here killer amendments--can boast of having sufficient votes for victory.

Two factors are still pressing on the minds of the groups of hesitating senators. First, the presidential elections next year, during which a third of the Senate will be up for election, and, second, the worsening economic situation in the United States, which is seriously undermining the prestige of the administration and that of President Carter himself. These senators are wondering if they should support the SALT II agreement--which means going to the elections in harness with the present administration--or if they should take a different stand. The question of whether a feeling of responsibility for the fate of war and peace, for the fate of the security of their country, will be uppermost or whether narrowly partisan, selfish interests and petty politicking will prevail, will depend to some degree on the progress of the discussion of the agreement in the Senate.

One of the well-known figures of the Democratic Party, Eugene McCarthy, said in a conversation with me that in his opinion, despite the great difficulties and despite the fact that a number of senators who previously supported the SALT II agreement are now showing hesitation, this important document will be ratified in the end. [end recording]

ARMS CONCESSIONS TO AID SALT PASSAGE WHET HAWKS APPETITES

LD060915 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "United States: The Bridge Must Be Built"]

[Excerpt] New York, 25 June--SALT I was approved in the Senate by an overwhelming majority--87 votes to 2. Today, according to the estimates of Senator Alan Cranston, a resolute supporter of SALT II, 58 senators are "for" it, 30 "against" and 12 have not defined their position. You would think that the "hawks" must feel confident, as they need just four more votes for "victory." Things are not so simple, however.

The administration, including the President himself, the State Department, the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have come out decisively in favor of the treaty. The overwhelming majority of ordinary Americans are on the treaty's side, as is invariably evidenced by public opinion polls which are now being conducted almost weekly. This means that there is a big political risk in an open struggle against the treaty. This is why its opponents are reckoning on preventing ratification not by a vote but with the help of submitting "amendments" which would alter the character of the agreements reached or upset the mutually acceptable balance of forces.

On 8 June, on the eve of the Vienna meeting, the President adopted a decision to start work on the MX ICBM, which exceeds the currently existing Minuteman III in size and weight. It is proposed to add 200 of these missiles to the arsenal. According to Pentagon estimates, the program, which is designed for the coming decade, will cost $30 billion. According to other data, it will cost twice as much, and the first $670 million have already been earmarked in the new military budget.

After the meeting in Vienna demonstrated the reality of hopes of ending the nuclear race, the MX decision generated a new flood of criticism. Public organizations of very different trends are voicing their disagreement with it. R. Carr, L. Aspin and P. Schroder, members of the House of Representatives on the Armed Services Committee of the lower house, immediately spoke out against deploying the new weapons, as did Senators E. Kennedy, A. Stevenson and M. Hatfield. Opponents of SALT II, they emphasize, account for their stance by citing the danger of "upsetting the balance of forces" and the difficulties of monitoring the treaty's fulfillment. but it is precisely gambling on the MX that makes such fears not imaginary but real.

Adminstration spokesmen have made it understood that the MX program is meant to facilitate ratification, just like the assurances that the President gave on his return from Vienna of his intention to "modernize and strengthen" the U.S. and NATO armed forces. But concessions to the "hawks" are only whetting their appetites. A week after the adminstration's report on MX deployment Henry Jackson, the "hawks'" leader in the Senate, called the meeting in Vienna a "symbol of appeasement" and a few days later demanded a revision of the signed documents. As the New York TIMES wrote editorially, the treaty's opponents "do not want greater or better arms control within the framework of the agreement but a promise of a more energetic arms buildup outside it."

"Bridges of mutual understanding," L.I. Brezhnev said, "are something that can be built only from both sides at once." Reason and commonsense triumphed in Vienna. The Soviet Union clearly confirmed once again that it does not seek military superiority. But the United States still has to prove that it is capable of maintaining high commitments to its own and other peoples and building bridges of mutual understanding.

SOCIALIST MBFR PROPOSAL GIVES WEST TWO ALTERNATIVES

LD060612 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Now a dispatch from Andrey Sokolov, our correspondent covering the Vienna talks for a mutual armed forces reduction in central Europe.

Both negotiators and newsmen are talking about the proposal the socialist countries made at the last full-scale meeting in a bid to bring the two sides closer and facilitate agreement. The proposal is that all direct participants in the talks on both sides would undertake to cut back their ground forces to the same collective level of 700,000 men.

This arranagement takes into consideration the position of the Western powers. When the socialist countries suggested their latest compromise, they expressed the hope it would lift the Vienna talks out of the stalemate and produce the first practical result. The proposal follows on the heels of President Brezhnev's meeting with President Carter. The socialist participants in the talks have been the first to draw a practical conclusion from the declaration of the two men that they attach great significance to the armed forces reduction talks and believe a cutback in military strength in central Europe would do much to strengthen stability and security.

To fully appreciate the latest proposal of the socialist countries we must consider the present situation at the talks. It is recognized that the two sides have military parity in central Europe. Consequently it's possible, on a mutual basis, to cut back military potentials without upsetting the balance. The socialist countries have followed this principle in their proposal. If the talks have given no result as yet it is because the NATO countries ignore this principle in an attempt to change the balance in their favor. They want the Warsaw Treaty countries to reduce their troops by 3 and ½ times more than they. Hence the lack of progress at the talks. Another reason for the absence of progress is that the West European nations and Canada refuse to take upon themselves specific commitment to reduce armed strength. They insist NATO must decide this. The socialist nations in their new proposal are as much as saying if you really want a fair agreement, you must accept one of two alternatives. Either the agreement must stipulate the troop reduction of every participant without exception or it must stipulate the total reduction for each alinement, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and individual commitments must be decided within the alinement. The socialist countries will agree to either provided that equality and reciprocity are observed. The socialist nations have proposed this significant compromise although the West has yet to reply to their large-scale compromise of June 8th of last year. Now it depends on the West whether there is progress at the Vienna talks.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Moscow radio commentator Gennadiy Ariyevich, with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer, and Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] [Ariyevich] I would like today, esteemed colleagues, to once again touch upon the solution of which in many ways the situation in the world depends, the solution of which opens up new opportunities for ceasing the buildup of arsenals of nuclear missile weapons, to insure their quantitive and qualitative limitation. The matter concerns, as you have of course already understood, the recently signed Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna.

I know you will say that much is being said and written about this at the moment, but after all until now there have not been any, and there are no agreements which go further in this sphere, or are more important than the SALT II treaty. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his recent telegram to President Carter, the consistent implementation of the understandings achieved at the meeting in Vienna will provide a new impulse to the process of disarmament and the limitation of arms.

It is about this that I suggest we speak. Spartak Ivanovich, I will ask you to tell our listeners what has occured in the world in the political field following the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American documents.

SALT II Treaty

[Beglov] I think that one can without fear use the word referendum, that is, a referendum of the kind that has been held among state leaders, influential representatives of public opinion in the majority of countries in the world, and with very few exceptions all who had the opportunity to express an opinion about the SALT II treaty which had been signed expressed themselves in support of that treaty, and first of all because they see in it further possibilities for limiting the arms race and for a transition to realistic measures for disarmament.

First of all I would like to draw attention to the fact that the SALT II treaty received unanimous and decisive support on the part of the leaders of the countries of the socialist community, the final documents of the 33d CEMA session which was held in Moscow speak of this; the session was devoted to the 30th anniversary of this economic organization, but at the same time, when there was talk at the session about the great and important problems of strengthening peace, then the participants in this session expressed themselves unanimously in support of this document.

Further, in many countries in the world the same kind of opinion was expressed in the Western Hemisphere, and in countries in Western Europe, and in countries in Asia; we know that the participants at the Tokyo meeting of the seven leaders of the major powers of the capitalist world also approved the signing of the SALT II treaty. Finally, within the United States itself, events of procedural nature took place first of all--the treaty was sent to the U.S. Senate for ratification. At the same time the State Department distributed a document which included the text of the treaty for the familiarization of the American public. This action was prefaced by a brief statement by Secretary of State Vance, who once again expressed the firm conviction that the treaty will substantially strengthen strategic stability and will contribute to lessening the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

As regards the ratification procedure itself, if one is to speak of the American side, then on Monday, 9 July, this document will be examined by the Senate committee. This will take a few weeks. Following examination by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sometime nearer autumn--this document will already be under examination following the summer holidays--by the whole Senate itself.

[Ariyevich] The SALT II treaty is in itself a great and difficult complex of problems but the significance of the treaty nevertheless, in my view, is not confined to the solution of questions agreed on at the Soviet-American talks. They are linked in a close and direct manner with many other important problems. The solving of some will be immediately followed by the solving of others. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted specifically in one of his speeches in Vienna, one Vienna will urge on another Vienna. This concerns the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is to be hoped that the signing of the SALT II treaty will help progress at these talks, the more so since the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are participants are doing everything toward this. Just quite recently, following the Vienna Soviet-American summit meeting, our new constructive proposals were voiced at the Hofburg Palace. Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, would you like to consider them in a little more detail?

MBFR Talks

[Matveyev] The first agreement on the limitation of strategic arms provided the impetus for these Vienna talks, and one would like to hope that SALT II will serve as an impulse so that the Vienna talks finally emerge from the prolonged impasse in which they find themselves through the fault of the Western side, or more precisely through the fault of the NATO chiefs, who are pushing through the biggest program in the entire history of the existence of this bloc for increasing the military potential of the bloc. Ten days after the signing of the SALT II treaty, the delegations of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks put forward new joint proposals, that the degree of the proposed reductions in armed forces and armaments of each country which participates in the talks would be determined within the framework of the corresponding alliances--for the Western countries within NATO and for the socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact.

This proposal goes toward meeting the position of the West and taking into account the extensive proposals which were put forward by the delegations of the socialist countries in June of last year, which were also worked out by taking into account the position of the West; now before the participants at the Vienna talks there lies a solid package of new initiatives of socialist diplomacy to which the West must give an answer.

U.S. SALT Treaty Opposition

[Ariyevich] Returning to the United States, to the question of ratification of the SALT II treaty by the American Senate, it should obviously be noted that in America a fairly acute controversy has arisen over the treaty, once could even say a struggle, which one American paper called the debate of the decade. Well, this is not really the point, and a great deal has already been said about this. I would like to draw attention to another aspect of the matter. As can be judged from the American press, the attitude of the opponents of the treaty, under the influence of circumstance, public opinion--8 out of every 10 Americans approve of SALT II--the elections which are due in a year's time, and other factors, this attitude has undergone some changes, it seems, and has taken a new kind of twist, is that not correct, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] I would not say that any changes of a principled nature have taken place in the attitude of the opponents of the treaty because on the whole all their tactics are based on artificially picking out separate elements in the current military-strategic situation, in particular in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and juggling around facts or figures with the aim of proving that, as it were, the United States loses as the result of the SALT II treaty and the Soviet Union seemingly obtains some kind of unilateral advantage.

I will cite the following example: Particular stress is laid on the fact that the Soviet Union has an advantage in the sphere of heavy land-based missiles and that this advantage, it is claimed, is being sealed, but at the same time the fact is being overlooked in every possible way that historically the creation of the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union proceeded along different paths and because of this, let us say for example, while on one side there is a stress on land-based systems, on the other there is an emphasis on various other types in the so-called strategic triad.

[Matveyev] Spartak Ivanovich, with the Americans of course the emphasis is on submarines carrying strategic missiles, an obvious one within this triad.

[Beglov] Yes, and apart from this point is completely left unmentioned that the United States has so-called forward-based strategic weapons, on bombers, and medium-type missile weapons in Europe which for the time being are outside the framework of SALT.

Consequently this attempt to prove that which cannot be proved leads, of course, to very great reexaminations and to direct, I would say, distortions of the very sense of the treaty. In order to show how groundless such a position is, I shall cite the very latest fact which has become public knowledge as a result of the activity of one of the eminent American congressmen, Les Aspin, a member of the House of Representatives who serves on the Armed Services Committee and is considered a great specialist in military affairs. He has just published his research which he carried out with the help of a large team of coworkers and in which, on the basis of specific facts, it is irrefutably proved that the Soviet Union and the United States in the last decade have achieved an approximate parity in strategic offensive weapons. And consequently, as Les Aspin concludes, the SALT II treaty is in the interests of both countries. It is the key to peace and to the warding off of a nuclear war.

[Matveyev] But it is now precisely against the preservation of this strategic parity that the voices are being heard of the more vociferous and fierce critics of the new Soviet-American treaty. They want to return to those times when they were thinking and dreaming of the military supremacy of the United States.

[Ariyevich] Well, in these facts and in these arguments there is really, essentially, nothing new. They are hackneyed and old positions. But when I spoke of the new elements I had in mind that certain senators are now trying to use the SALT treaty as an object in their own political struggle.

[Beglov] Yes, here we have the sort of situation arising about which, if one may use sporting terminology, and I am now quoting an American observer, that a sort of match is beginning between the SALT II treaty and the preelection campaign. What did this observer have in mind? Well, that unfortunately certain influential politicians in the United States are increasingly assessing their positions with the coming elections in mind. Moreover, they are trying them out above all from the point of view of their own interests.

What they will get out of this in the sense of the support they may get at the elections? And if those who stand behind one or another politican believe that they do not need any sort of treaty with the Soviet Union, and they find the very thought of equality and parity unpleasant, then, of course, this also has an effect on the positions of the senators or the aspirants to other political posts.

[Ariyevich] Speaking this week on Soviet television on the occasion of U.S. Independence Day, the American ambassador in Moscow, Malcolm Toon, said that the opponents of the treaty are not at all dishonorable people; they simply want to get to the bottom of everything and insure the security of their country. One must say that it is a desire which is quite understandable and praiseworthy. Only on the other hand an impression is being formed that certain of the especially zealous opponents of the treaty have certain interests of a personal nature and it would be better to talk of the interests of the circles that stand behind them. After all it is they, wrote the American journal CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, who are frequent guests at the hunting lodges which belong to the military concerns--Rockwell International or Northrop.

[Matveyev] One of the most vociferous warriors against the new Soviet-American treaty was and remains Henry Jackson, who is called the senator from Boeing. We have already spoken of him often and if we mention him again then it is only to show our radio listeners to what absurd lengths certain more ardent opponents of the curbing of the arms race are now going to on the other side of the ocean.

Well, Senator Jackson has gone as far as declaring that the Soviet Union is involved in the acts of international terrorism which have taken place in the West. Why has he needed to give voice to such a lie? In order to state that allegedly the Soviet Union cannot be trusted which also means that it is impossible to ratify the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms.

[Ariyevich] Such figures represent, as I have already said, the interests of the military concerns. And after all, these concerns are very worried about the prospects of reductions in the American military programs. And it is not the security of the country that they are worried about, but preserving their profits. And after all, the creation of the new types of weapons which these concerns hope for--in particular let us cite the MX system which for the first stage alone will cost the American taxpayers $50 billion--this is after all a new spiral in the arms race. How then can this be made to conform with these desperate attempts to get out of the crisis which has gripped the capitalist economy? Of particular note is the decline in the business activity of the United States. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL says, the once mighty American economy today looks sick and tired.

West's Economic, Energy Problems

[Beglov] Returning from the Tokyo conference, President Carter immediately devoted himself to the problems of the economic situation in the country and the energy crisis. He had meetings with representatives from various departments, his aides, and experts and then it was announced that on Thursday he was to give a broadcast speech to introduce those proposals which are awaited by Americans, including the thousands of Americans who are now waiting in line at the gasoline stations. But at the last minute the announced speech by President Carter was canceled. This illustrates the complex nature of these questions and how difficult it is to find new solutions to them.

[Ariyevich] And meanwhile international cooperation is one of the important keys for the solution of economic problems. This thought was further developed at the jubilee CEMA session in Moscow.

The socialist countries came out in favor of the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, regardless of their social systems. In 30 years of development CEMA has shown its viability and dynamism. It has been the only industrially developed zone of the world to avoid the heavy blows which the energy crisis has struck against the capitalist economy.

[Beglow] Evidently, also of great significance here are the two fundamentally different approaches to the expending of energy resources, and to the searches for new sources of energy. We know that the socialist countries, relying on the planned management of the economy, are doing everything to utilize an integrated approach and at the same time are looking ahead to insure their positions for the development of new sources of energy. But look at the practice of the imperialist monopolies: Well, the mildest thing one can say is that it is wastefulness, it is predatory squandering of the same oil which was first bought up on the cheap, really in fact plundered, and then as the developing oil-producing countries rose in defense of their interests, the very same monopolies began to stock up reserves of the crude oil, relying exclusively on oil, because in any case the import of oil--that is, bringing in the oil, let us say from the Near East--has turned out to be, from the point of view of obtaining superprofits, much more advantageous than the development of new sources and, after all, if we take something like, let us say, such a problem as the development of ways to obtain liquid or gasiform fuel from fossil fuels, then after all throughout the whole of the United States all of this work has been slowed down only for the benefit of the interests of the monopolies.

[Matveyev] But ordinary folk in the West are being bombarded daily by pessimistic statements from the eminent official figures of their countries on the difficult times which await them in connection with the new rise in the price of oil from the countries who are members of OPEC, the organization of oil exporters. This is felt in the winding-up of production, the increase in unemployment, the further increase in prices and the rate of inflation. And all of this is explained by the actions of oil-exporting countries. The UN Secretariat recently put out a review of the world economic situation for 1978 with prognoses for the current year, 1979. It tells of an even more marked slowing down in the rates of industrial production in the countries of the West and rampant inflation and unemployment and other ailments of the capitalist economy. It points out that in 1979 these difficulties will increase and not lessen.

But the compilers of this very authoriative report do not in general attempt to put the blame for all these manifestations on the Asian, African and Latin American countries which produce and export oil, as is being done by ruling figures in the United States and other Western countries. On the contrary, the report points out with every justification that it is the grave crisis in the economies of the developed capitalist countries which is being unhealthily reflected in the economic and commercial affairs of the developing countries, including the oil-exporting countries. And those who possess some means for defending their interests are resorting to these means, as the oil-exporting countries did by again increasing the price of oil. But this is a consequence and not the source of the present shake-up in the capitalist economies. Yes, the energy problem is a real problem, but the way it is currently being presented by some official circles in the West is distorting both the dimensions of the problem and its main, true significance. The roots of the present grave difficulties in the capitalist countries should be sought not in the actions of Iraq, Venezuela, Algeria and other oil-producing countries. The roots reside in the very nature of the capitalist system, and one cannot get away from this fact by any dramatic statements.

PRC NPC Results

[Ariyevich] We have already asked how one can correlate and combine the torturous search for a way out of economic difficulties with a striving to raise military appropriations, particularly in conditions of detente. This question applies in full also to China. On the eve of the recent session of the Chinese National People's Congress there were many signs of a review by Beijing of its plans for the four modernizations in the direction of a reduction. The course of the session confirmed this, an exception being only one aspect--an intensification in building up its military muscle. The budget for 1979, adopted by the session of the Chinese NPC, provides for an increase in military spending to about 20 percent of overall appropriations. The Beijing correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that China is spending a greater part of its gross national product on arms than any other country.

[Matveyev] It is interesting that for the first time in many years some specific data were made public at the session of the Chinese NPC on the state of the Chinese economy and finances. Western commentators believe that this was done under a certain amount of pressure from Western firms and governments which are making the granting of credits to China conditional upon access to data on the Chinese economy. Foreign observers share the view that the published Chinese official data, even taking into account that they have obviously been appropriately adjusted upward, paint a fairly dismal picture. According to Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, the PRC's budget deficit in 1978 was, in terms of the dollar, $6.5 billion. There are 20 million unemployed. The problem is complicated, too, by the fact that 8 million people lost their jobs during the Cultural Revolution and are still unable to find work. Because of the financial strain capital investments have been considerably reduced in a number of important industries, although, as has been pointed out here, military spending continues to occupy first place. It was assumed that the session would approve a 3-year plan for regulating the economy up to 1981. However, a plan was presented for just 1 year. China and its peoples are faced with grave and difficult internal problems. They require the application of efforts and resources for the peaceful and civil development of the country and not for the purposes of militarization. Incidentally, in the view of many foreign observers the present considerable deficit in the Chinese budget is the direct result of the Beijing leaders' preparations for aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the aggression itself.

PRC-SRV Talks

[Ariyevich] Through China's fault there is a relative increase in tension on the border with Vietnam. To the accompaniment of gunfire on the border--Chinese artillery is shelling Vietnamese territory--the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks is being held in Beijing on normalizing relations. And again, as during the first round in Hanoi, the Chinese side has adopted in effect an obstructionist stance and has been rejecting all of Vietnam's proposals, for example, the proposal that an agreement be concluded forthwith on ceasing military actions in the border areas. This initiative was called an overemphasis of trifles by the Chinese delegate.

Incidentally, the talks are taking place in an atmosphere of a loud anti-Vietnam campaign. China, in conjunction with certain circles in the West, is demanding the chastisement of Vietnam, which, it is alleged, has deliberately created the refugee problem. Is that not so, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich?

Anti-SRV Refugee Issue

[Matveyev] Indeed it is, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has become the target of a new slander campaign. Its authors are a fairly ill-assorted group, who are united, however, by their common illwill toward that socialist country, in the person above all of the Beijing leaders, a number of Western governments and some countries neighboring Vietnam, whose politicians do not like the changes occurring in recent years in Indochina. It is a question of a campaign over refugees. There are various categories. Some of the refugees are leaving Vietnam to a considerable extent because they represent the strata of the petit bourgeoisie and the declasse strata of the population. These people cannot get along under the new system. The authorities of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are not hampering their departure. There are quite a large number of refugees of Chinese origin, who are the direct or potential agents of Beijing. Their presence on Vietnamese soil creates a certain and often grave problem for the Vietnamese people, who are harnessing their efforts to the reconstruction of the country after the very harsh years of imperialist intervention. The departure of such people from Vietnam helps the internal political stabilization of the country.

Finally, one can point to the refugees from Kampuchea. They fled from there in the recent past to save themselves from the brutalities of Pol Pot's bands, and even after the routing of the main part of these bands by the country's patriotic forces. The remnants of these bands have forced people from the areas where these bands have been taking shelter to leave the country's territory. It is apparent that the problem of refugees from Indochina is not a simple one and not a uniform one. Therefore one cannot approach the problem in a uniform way, either.

It is well known that the government and authorities of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are ready to cooperate fully with other countries in solving this problem in a way which would accord with the elementary norms of international law and would of course accord with humanitarian considerations.

[Beglov] It seems in this connection that one should highlight a further circumstance and stress another principled aspect of the affair. After all, the long years of imperialist intervention left a very difficult legacy for the Vietnamese people themselves, an incredibly difficult legacy, and in defending the liberty and independence of their homeland the Vietnamese people were at the same time doing an invaluable service in the interests of the general peace and of all peoples. If one realizes that had the initiators of the aggression against Vietnam not failed in their plans, then they might have embarked on new adventures in other parts of the world. That is why Vietnam can and should with every justification count on international support in its efforts to reconstruct its war-ravaged economy and develop its economy.

[Matveyev] It is typical that those in the West who are now clamoring over the suffering of the refugees turned a blind eye to China's aggression against Vietnam or even encouraged it. These circles cold-heartedly viewed the sufferings of the people of Kampuchea under the yoke of Pol Pot's group. One must be consistent, gentlemen. One cannot pass over really glaring facts of international highhandedness and at the same time whip up a slanderous campaign over what requires a serious and thoughtful attitude.

ZORIN DERIDES U.S.' HYPOCRITICAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES

LD080102 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio]

[Text] I'd like to start this talk with an account of one conversation I had recently with an American colleague, a well-known American television commentator.

He complained to me about the unpopularity of Washington's policies in many countries and explained it in part by the efforts of the Soviet media which, he said, distort the goals of the American policies and try to present them in a most unfavorable light.

Answering my colleague's complaints about this country, which I believe are unjustified, I told him among other things that there is no moral basis for many of Washington's political moves. Regardless of what comments are made in the Soviet media about these moves, there is a hostile attitude to them among the world public. To prove my point I gave him the latest facts which I would like to mention in this talk.

I mean the propaganda effort mounted now in the American media and by Washington leaders about the so-called problem of refugees from Vietnam. Listeners have certainly heard much about the issue lately, but I think that again for the umpteenth time the American public is being deluded as an attempt is made to play on the humane feelings of the Americans. Indeed this problem in hand is a tragedy for hundreds of thousands of people, but the American media are trying to blame the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the tragedy by inciting anti-Vietnamese sentiments among millions of Americans. I don't hold a doubt that people poorly versed in politics may take this propaganda bait, yet if there is any party without a moral right to pose as a protector of the refugees from Vietnam, it is primarily the United States. Exactly Washington launched the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, exactly Washington gave orders to make saturation air raids on cities, towns and villages in that long-suffering country. On orders of the Washington leaders, the Vietnamese were rained with napalm and pellet bombs, with hundreds of thousands of people deprived of shelter as a result, and many more innocent people being killed. A killer of children and women in the Vietnamese community of Song My, Lieutenant Calley, has an easy life in the United States now.

One may well ask: Where were the Washington humanists who are now shedding hypocritical tears over the fate of the Vietnamese refugees during the massacres over defenceless residents in Vietnam. Why didn't they recall human rights or elementary justice then? Why didn't the American statesmen show concern for the hundreds of thousands of people who became victims of the American aggression as columns of tens of thousands of people were marching along roads in Vietnam, people who had lost their dear ones, who had lost all their belongings, who were trying to flee from the singeing napalm dropped on their heads by American planes.

According to official American date 15 million people became victims of the war in Indochina started by Washington. That was not too long ago. In any case not long enough ago for the world to be able to forget and, what is the main thing, for the conscience of America to lie at rest. There is the following question then: What is the moral basis for the men who are trying with an amazing brazenness today to blame the people who became the victims of aggression, for the tragedy that is rooted in that American aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The organizers of this anti-Vietnamese propaganda compaign may capitalize on it, but what is the worth of such temporary advantages compared to the price America has to pay for them as that country is regarded by all decent and serious people as the party that not only refuses to bear responsibility for what has been done, but flouting all standards of political morals, is trying to put the blame for the consequences of its own crimes on the victim of these crimes. Apparently Washington has missed a fine opportunity to keep silent. Cynicism cannot be regarded as a political virtue at all.

Washington's partner in the current campagin (?is) Beijing, which today is considering a proposal for as much as creating a transit place for Vietnamese refugees in China.

This is the very Beijing that mounted an atrocious extermination of 3 million Kampucheans. It's the very Beijing that several months ago provoked for selfish and unseemly political goals an exodus of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam. Having uprooted these unfortunate people, Beijing turned them into pawns in its dirty game. But today Washington cabinet ministers are seriously discussing the problem of Vietnamese refugees with Beijing leaders. This amounts to discussing with a murderer a humane question of what's to be done with members of the murdered person's family.

There's a poor foundation for the proganda campaign about the fate of Vietnamese refugees. This campaign amounts to attempts to play on the humane feelings of the international public opinion, to set the public against the country that paid an unbearably high price for its victory against American aggression and following that, attacked by China, was again forced to fight for its national independence.

Today the men who are to blame for the tragedy of the Vietnamese people, instead of trying to repair the damage they have done, are organizing new, this time ideological propaganda aggression against Vietnam. No doubt the world public will ultimately unravel this simple political game. As a result the people who started the game will suffer another moral defeat.

The reason for the current worldwide anti-American feelings lies not in the efforts of another country's media Washington does not like but in political cynicism and lack of morals. Truth and justice are indivisible. They cannot be turned into a political soccer game by raising a hue and cry about justice, humaneness and human rights when there is a good opportunity to do that and by trampling them when that does not tally with some specific political goals Washington pursues.

RACHKOV ANALYZES REASONS FOR WESTERN ENERGY CRISIS

Neocolonialism To Blame

LD082211 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "Oil and Neocolonialism"]

[Text] The world press continues to comment on the OPEC member-states' decision to raise the minimum official export price of oil from $107 to $133 per ton. These comments take two clear lines. One is a wave of accusation and threats against the oil-producing countries, which, allegedly, are the cause of the energy crisis and the other economic shocks in the West.

This theme is pursued relentlessly in the Western press, and in particular in the U.S. press. On the other hand, the press and officials in the oil-producing countries rightly point out that the cause of the economic shocks in the West is first and foremost due to the activities of the imperialist, monopolist oil companies, and also to the fact that the Western states--with the United States in the lead--have (?opted) for oil colonization. This is what a well-known economist, Boris Rachkov, writes in this respect.

Before the OPEC decision to rectify oil prices was announced, the new Iranian Government made known its intention to reduce the average of its annual exports of Iranian oil for the purpose of preserving its diminishing resources. Under the shah, Iran's oil resources were subjected to brutal exploitation. There was a danger that Iran's oil fields, if pumping were to be continued at the same rate, would be completely exhausted in less than 25 years.

According to the press, the new Iranian Government reduced its oil exports by more than one-third or by about 100 million tons per annum. This represents about 4 percent of the capitalist countries' oil consumption. As it has been stressed by objective Western observers, such an action by Tehran would be unlikely to have a tangible effect of the supply of energy to the West, if the West were to pay sufficient attention to developing its own base of energy and fuel sources, and if it dealt wisely with its energy resources. But the Western oil monopolies continue to try to reduce fuel shortages basically by exhausting the oil resources of the developing countries. Now, should there be any delay in the exportation of oil, there will be another fuel crisis.

It has become obvious that concentrating on neocolonialism is fraught with fresh complications when it comes to supplying the West with fuel. The stubborn unwillingness of certain imperialist circles to check the injustice and oppression practiced by the racists in Rhodesia and to allow the majority of that country's original inhabitants to hold the real reins of power have produced a wave of antineocolonialism among African countries, including Nigeria, which is a member of OPEC and which ranks 8th in the world in proven oil reserves and 6th in oil production. Recently, Nigeria--which firmly opposes racial discrimination--addressed through its ambassador in the United States--which is the most zealous protector of [words indistinct]--a warning that it was prepared to use the oil weapon against the United States. In other words, Nigeria was prepared to reduce its production or completely halt oil exports. This, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, meant the disappearance of at least 150,000 tons of Nigerian oil from Western markets.

At the same time, neocolonialism seizes every chance to weaken the unity of the OPEC countries, trying to obtain from some of them an increase in oil exports in order to compensate for the Iranian, Venezuealan and Algerian oil, and that of other countries, which are pursuing a more reasonable policy regarding the use of their natural resources. In recent months, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which account for nearly one-third of all the exports of OPEC countries put together, have been under energy pressures.

It has also become the fashion for the neocolonialists to put most of the blame for their increasing inflation on the developing countries, while the basic reason for inflation in NATO's huge military expenses. Inflation is the result of the way in which these countries sell Western manufactured goods at the continually rising prices. At the same time the oil monopolies deliberately and artificially raise the price of oil which they get from the OPEC countries, thus making huge illicit profits. Inflation and speculation by the neocolonialists cause the oil-producing countries a loss estimated at tens of millions of dollars per annum.

It is noteworthy that when the leaders of the seven big capitalist countries met in Tokyo recently they were unable to conceal their biased intentions to prolong the exploitation of the oil fields in the developing countries. At the same time, Western propaganda called on the West to apply sanctions, including the use of force, against these countries. In circumstances like these, the OPEC countries have the right to take legitimate measures to protect their interests.

Lack of Own Energy Base

LD051413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Article by B. Rachkov: "The Energy Crisis and the Monopolies"]

[Text] As the energy crisis, which hit the capitalist countries in fall 1973, progresses, it becomes increasingly clear that it is a consequence of neocolonialist plunder of the oil resources of the developing countries, fierce rivalry among the monopolies and imperialist states and big capital's injurious squandering of irreplaceable natural resources.

The energy problem is in fact one of the most important problems currently facing mankind. But this is not the question here. Bourgeois propaganda is trying to depict the energy crisis as virtually the root cause of all the capitalist economy's current ills. According to the American magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the shortage of energy resources as a result of the crisis led to underproduction of goods and services in the industrial capitalist countries in 1974-1978 totaling over $700 billion which markedly slowed down the rate of economic growth, increased the army of unemployed by approximately 3 million and substantially increased the cost of living in the West. There are frequent complaints that nature has denied the Western countries their share of fuel.

However, it follows from materials prepared by American experts for a recent international energy congress that very considerable stocks of coal, oil shale, oil, gas and raw materials for nuclear energy have been discovered in the industrially developed capitalist countries. In terms of calorific value the oil stocks amount to at least 420 billion tons, which is in excess of 100 times more than annual energy consumption in these countries.

Nevertheless, for decades imperialism has preferred to parasitize on the developing states' oil, whose proven stocks amount to 6-7 times less than the West's fuel resources. Imposing one-sided terms on these states, the leading capitalist powers' monopolies brought out the oil at extremely low prices. The use of cheap imported oil meant that they did not have to spend money on expanding their own fuel base and enabled them to allocate more funds for accelerating the technical restructuring of industry and intensifying foreign economic expansion. This is why the imperialist states have openly defended the interests of the oil monopolies both in conflicts with the oil-supplying countries and in battles with the suppliers of coal and other fuel which costs a lot to produce.

Under pressure from imported oil, hundreds of coal mines closed in the United States and other Western countries in the fifties and sixties and work on improving methods of obtaining liquid and gaseous fuel from fuel-bearing rocks and using the energy of the atom for peaceful purposes slowed down. Capitalism's energy industry was increasingly based on imported oil, whose utilization in the West in the past one-third of a century has increased more than 10 times, exceeding 1.5 billion tons per annum.

This plundering of the developing countries' oil resources contained the germ of serious upheavals. Since the end of the sixties there has been a growing realization in these countries that the unbridled greed of the Western oil corporations might result in the rapid exhaustion of deposits and perpetuate the backwardness of their economies. The nationalization of oil concessions by Algeria, Iraq and Libya in 1971-1973 was a serious blow to the West's parasitizing on foreign oil. And soon all the developing countries in OPEC [Organization of Oil Exporting Countries] embarked on abolishing the discriminatory system of payments for their "black gold."

The logical end of the "cheap oil era" caught capitalism unprepared either to produce or to use more expensive energy in quantities sufficient to maintain its established development rates. The energy spasm prompted Western big capital to put forward many plans for the accelerated development of its own fuel base and for the saving of energy, especially oil. The Western states set up the International Energy Agency (IEA) to coordinate their efforts in this sphere.

Since then, however, the West's own production capacities, in terms of total extraction of all types of fuel, have remained almost the same. Consumption has increased. But the growing shortage of energy resources continues to be compensated for chiefly by imports from the OPEC countries. And this is no accident since it is more advantageous for the West to import oil, despite the higher prices, than to expand its own fuel and energy base. At the same time, the Western monopolies are increasing the prices of their own industrial output purchased by the OPEC countries.

These new manifestations of "oil imperialism" are greatly alarming the oil-exporting developing countries. Following the overthrow in early 1979 of the shah's regime in Iran, which played the part of the neocolonialists' "fifth column," the OPEC countries had even greater opportunities for joint actions to further protect national oil resources against imperialist encroachments. A number of countries limited their oil extraction. And together they became more successful in their attempts to get compensation from the West for their losses.

In order to do this the oil countries periodically adjust oil export prices upwards. The adjustments are also aimed at giving the OPEC countries the right to obtain a more substantial part of the profit from their "black gold." It follows from numerous calculations by Western economists and OPEC experts that last year alone each ton of oil from the developing countries brought, for example, in Western Europe a net profit of $250-260 of which only $90-95 went to the OPEC countries and around $160 found its way into the safes of the monopolies and West European treasuries.

The 26-28 June OPEC conference adjusted export prices again, raising the lower limit from $107 to $133 per ton which raised the oil countries' share of the net profit, compared with 1978, from 36-38 to approximately 50 percent. The conference also took an important step in the direction of the more rational use of the increased oil revenue: OPEC's special fund to assist other developing countries was raised from $1.6 billion to $2.4 billion, which is a sign of the further strengthening of anticolonial solidarity.

The most reactionary imperialist circles used this turn of events as a pretext for resorting to a policy of blackmail toward the oil-rich developing states. Some Western powers are hatching new plans for "taming" these states even to the point of using "punitive military actions" against them.

Specialists estimate that, in order to expand the fuel and energy base and satisfy the West's needs, $120-160 billion will have to be invested in this sphere every year over a 10-year period. Some 2-3 times less than that is being invested at the moment.

What is the problem? It is not that the capitalist monopolies lack the funds, of course. Using the fuel crisis as a pretext for cranking up retail prices for their products, corporations have more than doubled their income over the last 5 years. For 6 years now hard bargaining has been going on in the U.S. Congress and West European parliaments among representatives of various monopoly groupings which extract and consume energy resources about which of them is primarily responsible for putting its revenue into the development of the fuel base.

The solution of the fuel problem in the West is also hampered by profound contradictions among the IEA states themselves. Acting according to the "law of the fittest" the United States scorned the IEA's recommendations on the need to gradually cut oil imports and effectively increased them to the detriment of the majority of Western countries.

The 28-29 June Tokyo conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries made further attempts to step up the West's efforts to overcome the energy crisis. The Tokyo meeting declaration includes a pledge by the participating countries to reduce their dependence on imported oil, to increase the development and use of their own energy resources, to expend energy more economically and to maintain domestic wholesale prices at a sufficiently high level.

At the same time, the Tokyo declaration contains a thinly disguised desire on the West's part to prolong the neocolonialist exploitation of young states and another blatant attempt to blame OPEC for the current exacerbation of economic ills in the capitalist world.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the activity of imperialist corporations and banks in the developing countries is the chief obstacle to social and economic growth in the majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Judging by the statistical data of the Western countries themselves, the outflow of net profit on Western private investments, payments and loan interest from the developing countries into the zone of the leading capitalist countries exceeded $50 billion in 1977 alone.

The overcoming of the energy crisis and the solution of other similar problems turns on imperialism's policy of militarization. In fact, in order to ease the energy crisis the IEA is urging its participants to strive for at least a 5 percent oil savings (approximately 100 million tons per annum). Meanwhile, the NATO armies burn up a considerably greater quantity of high-quality petroleum products every year. It is indicative that the annual military expenditure of the NATO countries alone has leapt by at least $80 billion during the energy crisis; that is, by approximately the amount needed, in addition to current investments, in order to create the developed capitalist countries' own fuel and energy base.

Having caused the energy crisis the imperialist monopolies and the Western states which reflect their interests are trying to overcome it on the basis of neocolonialism and expansion which complicate the international situation and jeopardize the peoples' freedom and independence.

The representatives of the communist and workers parties in the Western countries and also certain bourgeois economists are right when they say that the task of overcoming the energy crisis in the West is one which cannot be successfully solved without restricting the omnipotence of the monopolies and organizing genuine international cooperation on a long-term mutually advantageous basis.

HELSINKI CONFERENCE ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE OPENS

LD040942 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, July 4, TASS--An international conference on the problem of radioactive waste has opened here under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Scientists and specialists from 33 countries, including the Soviet Union, are to discuss the question of disposal underground of radioactive waste products of atomic power stations.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANZUS COUNCIL SESSION REVIEWED

LD062154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Igor Zhuyev]

[Text] An annual 2-day session of the ANZUS Council--a military and political bloc including the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand--has just ended in Canberra. The participants came out in support of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and expressed satisfaction with the progress of ratification of the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons by various countries. At the same time, the proceedings of the session clearly revealed the desire of the bloc's member-countries to expand the scope of ANZUS.

Thus one of the items on the meeting's agenda, notes international affairs journalist Igor Zhuyev in addition to a discussion on the so-called problem of Indochinese refugees, was the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the expansion of the military potentials of the bloc partners. The essence of the imperialist designs in the Indian Ocean consists in consolidating their control over the extremely rich resources of the countries in the region. This was the aim of the appeal made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the ANZUS session, who called for an intensified patrolling of the Indian Ocean and an increase in the number of warships and military aircraft there.

Australia supported the Pentagon's plan to develop the U.S. naval base on the island of Diego Garcia and proposed the utilization of western Australian coastal port installations to secure the U.S. fleet.

The main concern felt by the bloc partners is caused, news sources report, by the "instability" prevailing in the northwest Indian Ocean--in Iran, the Near East, and in the oil-supplying countries. The result is that the United States not only continues to widen its military presence in the Indian Ocean, but is about to turn its base on Diego Garcia into an arsenal of nuclear arms, thus completely ruling out the possibility of making the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone.

The further intensification of U.S. military power in the Indian Ocean is contrary to the interests of the coastal states, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT notes, and cannot fail to arouse their well-founded alarm. Such U.S. plans are fraught with dangerous consequences for peace and stability not only in Asia, but throughout the world, the paper rightly remarks.

Communique Issued

LD051156 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, July 5, TASS--A two-day session of the ANZUS Council, the military-political alliance of the United States, Australia and New Zealand, ended here with the signing of a joint communique.

The communique attacks Socialist Vietnam. Speaking after the final session, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called for international pressure on Vietnam to put an end to the refugees problem in Southeast Asia. It will be recalled that all ANZUS member-countries were directly involved in the war against Vietnam and bear direct responsibility for the origin of the so-called refugees problem. The council also discussed problems of building up the military potentials of the member-countries of the bloc as well as the question of recognition of the Rhodesian puppet regime by Western countries.

PRC PROPOSAL AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION HIT

LD060921 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 79 p 7 LD

[K. Borisov article: "Different Aims, Different Approaches"]

[Text] The first session of the UN disarmament commission has concluded its work in New York. It examined the question of the comprehensive disarmament program to be drawn up by decision of the UN General Assembly special session held last year.

The socialist countries put forward specific detailed proposals in the commission. Many of them were included in the document approved by the session with recommendations regarding the elements of the comprehensive disarmament program. The nonalined countries displayed high activeness.

Some Western countries sought to prevent radical proposals aimed at ending the arms race from being included in the final document.

The PRC delegation submitted a "proposal on elements of the comprehensive disarmament program." This action attests to a certain departure by the Beijing leadership from boycotting all disarmament efforts. Beijing is evidently tending toward taking a more active and flexible tactical line on disarmament issues. This is also indicated by China's statement that "at the proper time" it will be prepared to participate in the work of the disarmament committee.

The Chinese proposal is distinguished by a number of new aspects. First, the very fact that Beijing has submitted a comprehensive document on disarmament is noteworthy (since appearing at the United Nations in 1971 the PRC has limited itself to putting forward just individual proposals). Second, the document speaks of the need for real disarmament and of the prevention of a new world war and armed aggression. It mentions a number of specific tasks in the sphere of disarmament, including the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

However, the PRC attaches a prior condition to the implementation of any disarmanent measure--each such step must be taken initially by the USSR and the United States alone. Only after this must "other nuclear and militarily important states" (meaning China, too) join the USSR and the United States and reduce their military potentials "in line with reasonable quotas." In other words, all these proposals are aimed at reducing the military might of the USSR and the United States alone, leaving China outside the disarmament process in the foreseeable future.

The Chinese proposal does not even mention such important aspects of limiting the deadly race as ending all nuclear weapon tests (the PRC is the only power still conducting them in the atmosphere) and limiting trade in weapons (the PRC intends to purchase large consignments of weapons).

The document ignores the current international accords which are the fruit of collective efforts by many states in the sphere of limiting the arms race. The PRC proposes, for example concluding a convention to ban and destroy biological weapons, even though a corresponding agreement has existed since 1975. An attack is also made on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty with routine accusations against the "superpowers." While verbally advocating a total ban on nuclear weapons and their destruction, the PRC does not make a specific reply to the USSR's proposal to begin talks on nuclear disarmament.

An analysis of the Chinese proposal shows that, despite a certain renovation of the tactical line on questions of disarmament, the essence of Beijing's stance has not changed. The PRC will evidently continue evading practical talks, sabotaging the efforts of other states and at the same time insuring itself a free hand to further build up its military potential, primarily its nuclear missile potential.

Beijing's tactical "novelties" are of an enforced nature. China is having to take account of growing concern in the world in connection with the arms race. The PRC cannot constantly ignore the interest, particularly among developing countries, in concrete disarmament measures, nor the positive response elicited by the Soviet Union's constructive proposals.

LEADER OF SOVIET DELEGATION COMMENTS ON NICOSIA CONFERENCE

LD062131 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--"The international conference in Nicosia is to discuss the problems of detente, of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament," Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said to a TASS correspondent.

This forum, which is opening on Monday, is being held at the initiative of the International Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, its motto is: "We Are Against Military Pacts and Bases, We Are for (?Security) and Cooperation."

Ibragimov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, expressed confidence that the conference will support the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. "The peoples of the world demand more and more insistently that effective and urgent steps should be taken to achieve general and complete disarmament. SALT-II is an important step forward on this way," he said.

Explaining the motto of the conference, Ibragimov said: "The establishment of military pacts and of foreign bases in other peoples' territories has always caused great concern among the peoples of Asia and Africa and impelled them to fight against imperialist designs. This struggle is part of the general struggle of the peoples, of all the progressive democratic forces for peace and international security, equality in international relations."

It is not fortuitous, Ibragimov said, that the Nicosia meeting is being held on the threshold of the sixth nonaligned summit conference which is opening in Havana in September. The Afro-Asian solidarity movement and the nonaligned movement have many common aims and tasks. We hold identical views on the problems of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, racism and apartheid and for peace, disarmament and a new economic order. The exchange of opinions at the Nicosia forum will precede a discussion at the conference in Havana.

Among the topical questions to be discussed in Nicosia Ibragimov mentioned solidarity with the liberation movement in the south of Africa, with the Arab peoples fighting against imperialist manoeuvres in the Middle East, for peace and security in Southeast Asia, and for a just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Ibragimov noted with satisfaction that the forthcoming conference will be held in Cyprus, a [words indistinct] independent state, which NATO has been trying unsuccessfully for many years to turn into its base. The leader of the Soviet delegation expressed (?the) hope that the Cypriots will win their struggle and that the plans of imperialism will be thwarted.

UN CONFERENCE ON INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

LD061300 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Who Threatens Peace in the Indian Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] New York, July 6, TASS--An increase in U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean is being resolutely resisted by the countries of the region. This is evidenced by speeches made by representatives of littoral and continental states of the Indian Ocean area at a conference at the U.N. headquarters. The convocation of the conference, devoted to the problems of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, coincided with the discussion in Congress, the Pentagon, and the U.S. press of measures the essence of which comes to a sharp escalation of U.S. armaments in the area.

The participants in the conference rejected Washington's attempts to justify its growing military presence in the Indian Ocean with the pleas of a 'threat to stability' in the area, attempts which were regarded by representatives of the countries of the region as efforts aimed at perpetuating the regimes welcome to the USA. The participants in the conference welcomed the understanding reached in Vienna to resume Soviet-U.S. talks on limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian ocean.

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ENDS

LD061618 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 6, TASS--The 14th general assembly of the conference of non-governmental organisations enjoying consultative status with ECOSOC ended in Geneva. The main attention at the assembly was paid to the problem of cooperation between non-governmental organisations and the United Nations on such questions as disarmament, development and human rights.

Taking part in the work of the assembly were representatives of 102 non-government organisations. Despite differences between them in the ideological, political and social spheres, they declared unanimously for the stepping up of the activity of these organisations to enlist the public opinion in support of the idea of general and complete disarmament, for ending of the production of nuclear weapons and liquidation of their stockpiles. The participants in the assembly assessed as a positive step toward disarmament the signing in Vienna of the treaty on SALT II by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States Jimmy Carter.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES ROLE OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD081738 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Boris Pishkov commentary]

[Excerpts] The sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries will be held in Havana, the Cuban capital, in September of this year. Preparations for the conference have entered their final phase. Our commentator, Boris Pishkov, says:

The nonalined movement was created amid the ruins of colonial powers. This is why, from the outset, it assumed an anti-imperialist and anticolonial character. This is readily understandable, because it was only through a persistent struggle against the colonialism of the imperialist powers that the young states won, and are now defending, their independence. Desiring to maintain their influence in the liberated countries, the imperialists have applied the most subtle methods, including the formation of political blocs and drawing young states into them, to achieve this end. The refusal of the majority of the new states to join these aggressive pacts was the first practical realization of the principle of extra-bloc nonalinement.

The creators of the policy of nonalinement set themselves a broader goal than the mere nonaccession of their countries to blocs.

In the declaration of the first conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries, which was held in September 1961, it was stressed that the main goal of these states was to struggle for peace and against colonialism and racism. The declaration demanded an immediate halt to all attempts to export counterrevolution to and to intervene in Asia, Africa or Latin America.

In analyzing the political line of the nonalined movement, one must say that in relation to the major international problems it is based on anti-imperialist positions. The nonalined countries demand with determination the liquidation of the remaining colonial and racist regimes, including the Republic of South African and Rhodesia. The nonalined states support the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. They demand that Tel Aviv provide guarantees for the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They emphasize the need to maintain the territorial integrity and to respect the sovereignty of Cyprus, which the imperialist powers desire to transform into their base for launching sallies in the Mediterranean zone.

The nonalined movement also demands the liquidation of all imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They support a reduction of international tension. In opposing the arms race, the nonalined countries actively support the proposals of the socialist community to convene a world conference on disarmament.

All the victories gained in the recent past by the fighters for national liberation are linked to the strategy of detente. Welcoming with satisfaction the policy of detente, the participants in the nonalined movement are emphasizing the need to embrace all the continents with it, so that the peoples of all countries, large and small, can enjoy its beneficial influences.

The nonalined movement is highly valued by the Soviet Union as a positive factor in international politics. The USSR welcomes with satisfaction the increased role of the nonalined in world affairs. The Soviet Union consistently and with determination implements the Leninist policy of active support for the struggle of a people to achieve its freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community support the struggle of the nonalined countries against a policy of aggression and their efforts to defend the freedom and independence of their peoples.

The next conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries will be an important international event. Building on the base of the political prestige attained by this group of countries in the international arena, this conference will make a contribution to the noble cause of the principles of peaceful coexistence and support for the liberation struggles of nations.

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR APPROACHES ABROAD

LD051447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "New Factor for Destabilization"]

[Text] It has not been long at all since, under the influence of the failure of the Vietnam adventure, the U.S. ruling circles put forward the doctrine that, while retaining its military presence in Aisa, including Southeast Asia, in the shape of military bases on Asian states' territories, the United States would refrain from direct armed interference in the affairs of these and other states. No, the American ruling circles and the Pentagon did not renounce the policy of implanting their influence in the countries of Asia (and of other continents) but continued it only through the agency of the Asian countries themselves which they would supply with money and armaments. This was a peculiar aspect of the policy of neocolonialism by means of which the United States attempted to obtain the same result as it had done by means of overt colonialism with all its imperialist attributes.

Of course, the development of events, particularly those connected with the national liberation struggle, proceeded irrespective of the wishes of the imperialist powers' ruling circles and because of the objective laws of history. At the same time, imperialism remained imperialism and was not overly confident of the effectiveness of the policy of neocolonialism. As a reserve for the latest "doctrines" imperialism retained its old methods--the methods of pressure and armed interference which occasionally broke through the camouflage net of neocolonialism. Let us recall, for instance, the recent U.S. participation in suppressing the internal uprising in the Zairian Province of Shaba or the swift dispatch of armaments to North Yemen when the latter exacerbated its relations with the PDRY.

In connection with the tense situation in the Near East, which has deteriorated still further under the influence of the Camp David compact between the United States, Israel and Egypt and at the very period when a united anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front including Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which until recently were reputed to be pro-American, had begun to take shape in the Arab east, Pentagon circles began to discuss a plan for stationing American Armed Forces on the Arabian Peninsula and in the region of the Persian Gulf. The appearance of this plan was substantiated by the assertion that the United States is interested in uninterrupted oil supplies from these regions. This as at the beginning of 1979. The Pentagon's schemes encountered a hostile reception from the leaders of Saudi Arabia. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, declared 28 February in London: "Our policy is that we do not want any military aid in this region." The Arab countries saw the Pentagon's planned moves as a threat of armed intervention in the Near East.

But this did not stop the Pentagon, which not only continued to clarify its plans but also began knocking together special highly mobile strike forces. Answering the questions of correspondents of the NBC radio and television company, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown declared that a new combat corps with a strength of 110,000 soldiers and officers will be created from certain army units and marine subunits, warships and squadrons of rapidly deployable tactical aviation. These armed forces, according to H. Brown, will be structured [sformirovany] so "they can be rapidly moved and can rapidly join battle in a whole series of regions outside Europe." The secretary deemed it necessary to stress that these subunits "are not specifically intended for any individual region." As is obvious, the American militarists' appetites have intensified considerably by comparison with their former plans and they are directed not only toward the places where oil is extracted. [paragraph continues]

In order to dispel any misunderstandings, H. Brown added that "this formation will be ready for use in any region. It is not being created exclusively for possible use in the Near East." Brown explained that regions may be the Far East, Northeast Asia and the Near East but "there are others."

In short, the Pentagon is threatening virtually the whole globe; and the motive for interference in other countries' internal affairs is no longer oil alone, but also other aspirations of the U.S. imperialist circles.

The Pentagon's new moves are dangerous in that it will be the Pentagon itself--which proceeds exclusively from its own interests and which disregards the interests and needs of other countries, particularly those which are in the category of developing countries and which cannot rebuff the U.S. pretensions--which determines the regions to which the special military subunits of the U.S. Army must be sent. It is no accident that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the Vienna meeting that the Soviet Union is greatly astonished by the nonchalance with which the United States declares a region of the world which is far from the United States, at the other end of the earth, to be a sphere of vital interests to America.

The everyday practice of American diplomacy in the Near East, southern Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia demonstrates that the so-called U.S. "vital interests" nullify the existence of the national interests of the particular countries against which the Pentagon's arrows are aimed. They are not even asked about anything. In nurturing its plans for interference in the affairs of the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, the United States directly cites the energy crisis and the need for Arab oil. As America's NEW REPUBLIC magazine admitted, "we (that is, the United States--V. K.) regard Saudi Arabia as our own oilwell." And the United States does not care at all about the national interests of Saudi Arabia itself.

If we take the U.S. position regarding the events taking place in Nicaragua, where there is no oil or rich natural resources whatever, then the policy is highlighted. Without venturing openly to give armed aid to the foundering dictator Somoza, the United States is nevertheless blatantly interfering in Nicaraguan internal affairs. It is seeking at all costs to preserve the dictatorship there--with Somoza or without him--despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the population refuses to tolerate the bloody dictator oppression any longer. In this respect also the United States is not considering Nicaragua's national interests. It is concerned only with saving the antipopular regime and is afraid of the Nicaraguan "infection" spreading to other Central American countries. Incidentally, this is yet another example of how the U.S. ruling circles also refuse to face reality--the objective laws of mankind's development--on this issue and attempt to ascribe everything to the mythical "Cuban danger."

Is it not clear that the plans for creating a Pentagon mobile corps and the contemplated use of these forces can only intensify destabilization in the world and cause an exacerbation of the situation in certain regions of the world. We are already seeing this in the Near East, where for the time being the U.S. policy relies on Israel's Armed Forces and is hoping to add to them the forces of As-Sadat's regime in Egypt and now its own "fire brigade" as well. The selfsame picture is becoming increasingly apparent in southern Africa, where at present the role of defender of U.S. "vital interests" is performed by the racists' Rhodesian Armed Forces. However, henceforth both the Rhodesian racists and the racists of the Republic of South Africa can look hopefully to West Europe, where the Pentagon is planning to station the special strike corps which will be prepared to rush even to southern Africa to defend U.S. "vital interests" arbitrarily defined by the Pentagon.

As they implement the imperialist policy, the U.S. ruling circles venture to stage a ballyhoo about the existence of some kind of "Soviet danger" in Africa, the Near East and Southeast Asia--in short, wherever American imperialism is aware of the flimsiness of the neocolonialist barrier in the face of the maturing forces of progress. The slanderous nature of this propaganda must be clear to everyone who does not disregard realities. The Soviet Union helps the forces of progress in the developing countries in strict accordance with the UN Charter provisions. While helping it never under any circumstances interferes in the internal affairs of the countries which it is helping.

The real danger to peace and the security of the peoples emanates from those who, while hypocritically shouting about the "Soviet Danger," are in fact themselves attempting to impose their hegemony on other countries and peoples by every method up to and including the use of armed force. But given the present correlation of forces in the world arena, this policy is large-scale adventurism and inevitable failure awaits it.

BREZHNEV-BYRD TALKS EMPHASIZE SALT II PROCESS

LD070616 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] There have been broad international reprecussions over the meeting between the General secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, and a prominent American political leader, Senator Robert Byrd. Now our comment written by news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin:

As Senator Byrd noticed himself, his talks in the Soviet Union were frank and useful for a better understanding of the Soviet position on the arms limitation issue. I'd like to stress in this connection, writes Gennadiy Shishkin, that the meeting in Yalta was part of extensive explanatory work about the goals, motives and content of the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna. The work began a long time ago. For example at the end of last year and early this year, several representative groups of American senators and congressmen came to the USSR. They included men who criticized the treaty. The American lawmakers had meetings and talks with Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko and members of the Soviet parliament. Full explanations were given to them; both of the general objectives of Soviet foreign policy and of the specific tasks to promote peace that arise out of the Soviet-American understandings and agreements on strategic arms limitation.

Nevertheless, there are yet quite a few American senators and congressmen who are making totally groundless statements that allegedly SALT II is unequal to the United States. Senator Henry Jackson, for one, made a claim a few days ago that the Soviet Union used the SALT II talks to step up its efforts to get military superiority.

In his talks with Senator Robert Byrd, Leonid Brezhnev reemphasized that SALT II is based on the principle of equality, equal security of the two sides, on a full balance of commitments and interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States and can be well verified. During the Soviet-American summit in Vienna, the Soviet side declared it does not press and will not press in the future for a military superiority, since that would only lead to a dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of armaments and failing to promote the security of either of the sides.

It's well known that the SALT II treaty sets up equal, maximal levels of delivery vehicles for both sides, beginning with 2,400 units each. It also provides for a subsequent reduction in the existing strategic armaments to 2,250 units, beginning on 1 January 1981. Finally, to reduce the threat inherent in a qualitative arms race, the treaty imposes substantial limitations on the modernization of strategic offensive systems and on the creation of new systems.

But despite these obvious facts, opponents of the treaty keep proving it allegedly gives advantages to the Soviet Union, for example in heavy, land-based missiles, and limits the possibilities of the United States to create qualitatively new kinds of strategic weapons, say cruise missiles. But these men keep silent about the fact that historically the creation of strategic forces in the United States and the Soviet Union follow different paths and for this reason, a comparison of their equal components does not give a full picture. And to get a full picture of the situation, it's necessary to compare the strategic forces of the two countries in their conjunction. It's clear, there, why the process of a mutual equalizing of the two systems, different in structure, is so complex. This equalizing took nearly 7 years of talks. As a result, according to a fair remark by United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown, SALT II is a document that has been fairly checked out and includes compromises by both sides. Speaking to Senator Robert Byrd, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that the coming of the SALT II treaty into force at an early date will pave the way for drafting new, more far-reaching measures to limit and reduce strategic arms during SALT III talks. It will at the same time, help to make headway in other directions, to limit arms and to move over to disarmament. Underlining the importance of the new Soviet-American accords, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out they will no doubt become a big landmark along the difficult but sure road leading to peace and security of nations.

PENTAGON BUYING SHIPS TO HELP MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD051455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Romanov article under rubric "Business Jungle": "When the Bill Is for Billions"]

[Text] The Pentagon is rushing to assist the American companies which find themselves in an unpleasant situation owing to Iran's canceling of arms delivery contracts to the tune of more than $10 billion. The New York DAILY NEWS writes of this. A considerable proportion of the arms already at the production stage, it reports, will be bought by the Defense Department. This idea enjoys the support of friends of the defense industry in Congress.

The U.S. Senate has already voted to appropriate $1.45 billion for the U.S. Navy to buy four destroyers ordered by the former shah's regime in 1974. Shortly before this, despite the colossal expense and doubtful value of these ships, the navy's request passed smoothly through the process of ratification by the Senate Armed Services Committee headed by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi. And this is not surprising, since the firm of Ingalls, a branch of Litton Industries, which built these ships, is in Mississippi.

The Pentagon's generosity will seem still more considerable if you take into account the fact that these four destroyers belong to a category of ships which were made obsolete in the United States 5 years ago. In addition to the purchase price, several million dollars will still have to be paid for their modernization and alteration. As a result the firm of Ingalls will not only lose nothing but will even obtain additional orders connected with the ships' modernization worth many millions of dollars. [paragraph continues]

All this is a characteristic example of how the U.S. military-industrial complex "makes money." By using their influence, connections and henchmen in government organs arms dealers rake in billions from the state treasury.

Not that the Pentagon is any stranger to pushing billion-dollar arms programs through Congress. As the New York TIMES wrote, under pressure from the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon, seeking new appropriations, presents the actual value of any arms program in a false light and employs incomplete, obsolete and sometimes even irrelevant or incorrect information.

These same aims are served by the campaign, actively supported by the military-industrial complex, to intimidate Americans with the mythical "Soviet threat." Lies produce a good income. A lot of money can be made out of the "red threat," the arms magnates believe.

And how! Last year alone the United States sold and resold arms abroad worth more than $15 billion. The chief clients of the American arms concerns include Israel, Chile, Nicaragua and South Korea, countries where civil rights are being grossly violated but which follow obediently in the wake of American foreign policy and industriously participate in the hysterical propaganda campaign over the "Soviet threat." The Pentagon maintains in 71 countries a permanent staff of military advisers employed in selling weapons. The majority of these advisers and specialists fulfill the direct assignments of military corporations such as General Dynamics, Lockheed and Boeing--clients of the Pentagon. They do not disdain to bribe officials in those states in their endeavor to palm off the output of American military firms at fabulous prices.

The loss of such a grateful customer as the shah's toppled regime in Iran, which could acquire obsolete destroyers without batting an eyelid, has greatly troubled the U.S. military-industrial circles. Arms dealers are actively seeking new sales markets in the Near East, Latin America and Asia. The Pentagon is helping its clients--the arms firms--in this, and the press of the monopolies is giving moral support, so to speak, for its part by sounding off about the notorious "Soviet threat." Such a policy merely contributes to the arms race and reduces to naught the efforts to stabilize the situation in the planet's "hotspots."

U.S. DEMONSTRATES READINESS TO PLAY WORLD GENDARME AGAIN

LD060947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Reserve Capt V. Pustov military-political review: "The Pentagon Creates Invasion Forces"]

[Text] The U.S. proposal to create "inter-American forces" and to send them to Nicaragua "has aroused serious criticism" and "has encountered no support at all" in the OAS (the New York TIMES). U.S. plans to create special forces for deployment to the Near East or Africa in times of crisis "have been greeted extremely coolly in the Arab countries" (the London DAILY TELEGRAPH). Current U.S. strategy "could lead to ominous consequences for Africa" (the NEW AFRICAN JOURNAL)....

Thus, Washington's intention to practice military interference in the affairs of sovereign states is arousing profound concern and resolute protests throughout the world because reliance on armed intervention inevitably leads to the undermining of detente and the creation of new hotbeds of tension and jeopardizes freedom and the peoples' security.

At the recent OAS foreign ministers' conference the U.S. representative attempted to push through a resolution on intervention in Nicaragua under the flag of that organization. [paragraph continues]

The goal pursued here is obvious to everybody--it is to replace the thoroughly corrupt Somoza dictatorship, which is detested by the Nicaraguan people and whose days are generally acknowledged to be numbered, with a new regime which would also suit Washington. However, the U.S. administration obviously underestimated the negative attitude of most Latin American states to the idea of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of countries in the Western Hemisphere, in whatever form this interference is contemplated. The U.S. proposal was rejected and the anti-people's Somoza regime was condemned.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the United States to exploit in its own interests the associations, alliances and groupings it leads and to sow discord among other countries. In these conditions, still continuing with the "divide and rule" policy and retaining a desire to use other people as a cat's paw, U.S. imperialism is increasingly noticeably steering a course toward direct military interference and demonstrating a readiness to play the role of world gendarme--a role which it sent to great lengths to disavow after the collapse of the aggression in Vietnam. White House Press Secretary Powell stated that he does not rule out the possibility of U.S. troops being used in situations like the current one in Nicaragua.

Countries on other continents, primarily in the Near East and Middle East region, also now find themselves under the threat of invasion by U.S. forces. As is known this is not the first time that the United States has spoken of its intention to create special forces "to protect U.S. interests" in the Persian Gulf region. With the passage of time the Pentagon's interventionist plans are acquiring and increasingly specific and sinister nature. Last spring there was talk of the creation of a 100,000-strong grouping of troops. Its numbers have now crept up to 110,000. According to America's FORTUNE magazine it would comprise the 82d Airborne Division (15,200 men) and the 101st Airmobile Division (17,900 men), which participated in the aggression against Vietnam, and also other army and naval divisions. These invasion forces, called the "quick reaction force," could include five or six air force wings, each with 72-125 aircraft, and could also be reinforced by one or two aircraft carrier groups, a squadron of other surface vessels, disembarkation ships and so forth.

According to the U.S. press, intensive training of personnel for these forces is already underway on some military bases in the southern states, where climatic conditions are similar to in the Near East, and also abroad. Some 40,000 U.S. servicemen have undergone desert training and training in operations to capture oil fields. At the same time the Pentagon is working out estimates of the time it would take to deploy all or some of the invasion forces from the United States to various parts of the world. For instance, it would take 3 days for the 82d and 101st divisions to be deployed to the Near East....

Very recently the White House was the venue for secret conferences which, according to the New York TIMES, decided to substantially expand the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The newspaper said that the Pentagon was instructed to draw up immediate proposals on possible alternative deployments of U.S. Armed Forces in that region. As well as the use of invasion forces, these proposals provide for the permanent stationing of the U.S. 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean, closer military cooperation with pro-Western regimes and a number of other measures.

Africa, southern Asia and Southeast Asia, the Far East and Central and South America--that is, all the regions where the anti-imperialist struggle is expanding--are now named as regions of possible invasion. "The new combat force," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated, will be kept "in a state of readiness for use in any region outside Europe."

To this end "we are concentrating our attention on improving our airlift potential." This is to be insured, according to the U.S. press, by 70 large C-5A military transport aircraft and 234 smaller C-141 aircraft.

The air routes along which these aircraft with their punitive forces could hasten to other people's territory are being carefully drawn up and prepared. Recently the United States extended the lease on an air force base in the Azores (Portugal) which serves as a transshipment point for military aircraft flying from the United States to Europe. The Lisbon newspaper O DIARIO directly links this with the creation of the "quick reaction force."

Nor is there any lack of fallacious reasoning put forward by Washington to justify intervention: "The threat to U.S. interests," the emergence of "crisis situations," by which, in the case of the Persian Gulf for instance, "coups inspired by insurgents" are implied, a "blockade of the Strait of Hormuz by rebels," and much else besides. Whichever of these is discussed the mythical "Soviet military threat" is invariably invoked.

The malicious aim of anti-Soviet slander is becoming increasingly obvious against the background of another fact. It transpires that among the "situations" the Pentagon is taking into account is the one which would arise if the Persian Gulf countries halted oil deliveries to the United States and other Western powers. U.S. strategists have devised various appropriate kinds of "responsive action." Here is how FORTUNE describes one such scenario, in the event that the Saudis halt oil deliveries: "That would be followed by a halt of U.S. military aid to the Saudi Air Force, which would very quickly render it 'unfit for combat' and by the deployment of the 82d and 101st divisions, supported by tactical aircraft, to smash the Saudi forces."

There, it transpires, is the nub of the matter! U.S. policymakers are afraid of the possibility that states in the Persian Gulf and other regions will decide themselves how to dispose of their natural resources without regard for the interests of trans-atlantic monopolies. And such misgivings are evidently not unfounded. This is especially so since the frankly imperialist policy of the United States in the Near East and the Middle East--a policy embodied in the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, which is fraught with grievous consequences for peace in that region--has aroused a wave of indignation in the Arab countries. The words of one Saudi minister, quoted by the WALL STREET JOURNAL as saying "we are not the milk cow which it (the United States--V.P.) can milk whenever it chooses," could be regarded as reflecting the anti-American feeling in the Arab world.

The expatiation about the "Soviet military threat" is nothing more than propaganda camouflage concealing the plans and designs aimed at perpetuating by any means, including the use of arms, U.S. imperialist exploitation of the natural resources of other countries and peoples. Not only the Arab East is threatened by such danger. U.S. imperialist circles are striving at all costs to maintain and strengthen their economic and strategic military positions in other parts of the world, too. Thus, Gen W. Westmoreland, former U.S. Army chief of staff, has proposed an interventionist plan for southern Africa, where the liberation struggle of the indigenous population is increasing. Speaking at a seminar organized by Pretoria's racist government, he demanded that the United States "adopt a plan of action to insure deliveries of strategic mineral raw material from the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia." According to foreign press reports the plan does not rule out overt military intervention by the United States, for which Westmoreland proposed the creation of a tactical group of naval forces and special air force and naval landing units.

The U.S. military does not have to study others' experience of carrying out armed intervention or supporting anti-people's regimes. It acquired it in Lebanon, Cuba's Bay of Pigs, the Dominican Republic, Indochina.... Almost all such aggressive actions have ended in shameful failure. Nevertheless, obviously disregarding past lessons, the Pentagon is again nurturing plans aimed at intimidating young independent states and peoples who intend to resolve all their own internal problems and to decide their own fate. U.S. claims to imperialist diktat are fraught with dangerous new military adventures.

U.S. GRANTS PRC MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

LD081332 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The United States and China have signed a trade agreement in Beijing. After its approval by the American Congress China will receive the status of the most-favored-nation in trade with the United States. Trade between the two countries will double. The American press links the signing of the agreement with the recent steps taken by the Beijing leadership. According to the San Francisco EXAMINER the Chinese Government has voiced readiness to make available to the United States all data about the development and prospects of Chinese economy including statistics. The purpose is to help the American side draft China's new plan of economic development. The decision of the Beijing leadership, the newspaper notes, will mean that the United States will receive access to real statistical data which China uses for its economic plan.

PRC SEEKS EQUAL STATUS IN U.S.'S TWO-CHINA POLICY

OW081225 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Fellow listeners. I invite your attention to a recent AP dispatch in which the People's Republic of China was called mainland China. In other words, AP used the same term to refer to your country as the imperialists did when they regarded the Chiang Kai-shek clique as the sole legitimate government of China. This is not accidental. As everybody knows, American information agencies are extremely careful in using political terms and expressions. Besides, the term used by AP exactly reflects the essence of the current situation.

Though verbally acknowledging that there is only one China, that is, the People's Republic of China, Washington is actually implementing a Taiwan policy similar to the one it adopted in the 1960's. In other words, it is a two-China policy. Beijing leaders once called this policy a conspiracy by international imperialists designed to oppose China. This conspiracy was once again confirmed by a recent news release concerning the U.S. supply of weapons to Taiwan.

For what purpose will these weapons be used? A militant statement recently made by Chiang Ching-kuo gives a better explanation. The U.S. 7th Fleet continues to cruise in the Formosa Strait, and this reflects the current situation. A Pentagon spokesman recently explained that this is needed to protect the security of Taiwan and safeguard U.S. strategic interests in the western Pacific.

Recently, Beijing leaders expressed unhappiness with the U.S. Senate's decision to supply weapons to the Chiang Ching-kuo clique. According to the New York TIMES, this diplomatic action stemmed from Beijing's selfish purpose. The PRC leaders are unhappy not with the existing two-China situation which they have already tacitly acknowledged, but with the apparent discrimination against them in the Washington-Taipei-Beijing triangular relationship. The U.S. Government has made it clear that it will not provide weapons to Beijing, and Carter reconfirmed this a few days ago. However, Washington will supply these weapons to Taiwan. For this reason, the Chinese leaders are bargaining in an attempt to seek an equal status in Washington's two-China policy.

DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH OBSERVED AT LENINGRAD MEETING

SK070735 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 5 Jul 79 SK

[Text] In the Soviet Union, the month of solidarity with the Korean people is being observed to support the Korean peoples's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for reunification of the country on a democratic and peaceful basis. At the rallies and meetings being held in many cities and rural areas, the Soviet people are expressing their support for the Korean people's just struggle and their hopes for the Korean people's attainment of the great task of national reunification.

Radio Moscow's correspondent in Leningrad reports as follows: Hundreds of citizens of Leningrad have gathered at the Hall of Friendship with Foreign Countries to express their feelings of friendship toward the Korean people and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle. The meeting site at [words indistinct] in Leiningrad was decorated with slogans and national flags of the USSR and DPRK. Also exhibited at the site were photographs showing the achievements attained by fraternal Korean workers in socialist construction and [words indistinct] cooperation between the two countries. [passage indistinct] Also participating in the meeting are engineers who engaged in industrial construction in the DPRK, workers manufacturing machinery products for enterprises of the DPRK and scholars of Leningrad who produced many works on Korean [words indistinct].

In Leningrad, a chapter of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society was established and [words indistinct]. The Leningrad chapter is frequently visited by the Korean people and [words indistinct]. Now the Leningrad citizens are warmly welcoming the delegation of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society headed by (Yi Kwang-yu), chairman of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society and vice chairman of the DPRK Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee.

Comrade [name indistinct], vice chairman of the Leningrad chapter of the USSR-DPRK friendship society, has stepped onto the platform. [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The vice chairman said: The Soviet people demand that all U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea without delay. The Korean people should be given the right to solve the question of reunification of the country by themselves without any foreign interference. The constructive proposals by the DPRK for the reduction of tension on the Korean Peninsula and for reunification of the country has provided a short-cut to the road leading to solution of the question.

Next, the vice chairman told the participants about the friendly ties between the Leningrad (? citizens) and the fraternal Korean people, the solidarity with the Korean people's struggle and the friendship activities being undertaken by the society. The participants reaffirmed the Soviet principle of proletarian internationalism and their sincerity in solidifying USSR-DPRK friendship, which will closely connect the relations between the peoples of the two countries and the relations among all the socialist countries. [end recording]

At the meeting, head of the delegation of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society Comrade (Yi Kwang-yu) spoke as follows: [Begin recording] I extend sincere thanks to the representatives of all social circles of Leningrad who arranged this grand meeting and invited us to participate, and for the fine speeches delivered by many comrades in connection with observing the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle from 25 June to 27 July for withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Each year, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the fraternal Soviet people and the peace-loving people of the world express their support and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country. This support and solidarity are a great encouragement to the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the aggressor forces of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and will contribute greatly to checking and smashing the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in South Korea to forcibly occupy South Korea forever and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

On this occasion, I express sincere gratitude to the communist party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their invariable support and solidarity with our people's just struggle for reunification of the fatherland.

While staying in beautiful Leningard where the revolutionary spirit of Lenin dwells, we toured various revolutionary spots and historic sites and met with working people in the city.

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and the Bolsheviks, the working class and working people of Russia waged a bloody struggle to topple the reactionary rule of capitalists and landowners and finally built a socialist state for the first time in history.

The October Socialist Revolution opened the road of revolutionary (?change) of capitalism to socialism and was a historic event which vigorously encouraged the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

The Soviet people, who inherited the cause of Lenin, won a great victory by defeating the German fascist aggressors and the Japanese imperialist aggressors and assisted the peoples of all countries in Asia and Europe in their struggle for liberation.

Our people treasure the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people and will make all possible efforts to constantly strengthen and develop these relations.

I sincerely rejoice over the successes which the fraternal Soviet people have achieved in the fulfilment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan advanced at the 25th party congress under the leadership of the CPSU. I sincerely wish them new, greater success in their future work.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH DPRK MARKED

SK081320 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK

[Victorov on 18th anniversary of signing of Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on 6 July]

[Text] The signing of the USSR-Korea treaty 18 years ago based on the principles of complete equality of both sides, respect of sovereignty, reciprocity and [word indistinct] support has been an important milestone in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This treaty has not only firmly guaranteed by law the traditional friendship and cooperation of the peoples of our two countries, but also served as a means for reliably maintaining peace and security in the Far East. This treaty has also assisted the peoples of the two countries in their peaceful, creative endeavors.

All provisions in the treaty are filled with the idea of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These provisions meet the interest of the workers of the two countries. In this respect, the guiding party and government level activists of our two countries have regularly met to further develop the USSR-Korea treaty and to exchange views extensively on the pressing matter of international life and the world communist and labor movements. This has been attested by the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the party delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party met and held talks with Comrade Suslov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and with Comrade (?Rusakov), secretary of the Central Committee, in a frank, congenial atmosphere. Both sides urged that the ties and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Korean Workers' Party be further developed. They also discussed the basic program for economic, social and political development between the Soviet Union and People's Korea.

USSR-Korea ties have contributed to other sectors, that is--to the mutual economic sector and to the development of our mutual cooperation. Today, when we greet the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we are able to talk about it with a feeling of satisfaction. The Soviet Union has assisted People's Korea economically and technically in building its first enterprise and in rebuilding existing enterprises and has continuously shipped it modern equipment. It suffices to say that, with support from the Soviet Union, some 60 industrial enterprises--the backbone of the industry in the republic--and other major objects of the people's economy have been built and reconstructed. Today Soviet technicians are working at many construction sites in People's Korea together with Korean technicians. They are assisting Korean friends, are imparting their experiences to these Korean friends and are contributing to consolidating friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea through joint efforts.

The DPRK Government has repeatedly appreciated the efforts of Soviet technicians. Hundreds of these technicians have received decorations and medals of People's Korea. I would like to point out that the continuously expanding economic trade between our two countries occupies a prominent position. Considering the demand of the rapidly developing DPRK economy, the Soviet Union has exported to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [words indistinct] equipment, machine tools, machines [word indistinct], tools, consumer goods, (?coal), cotton and other goods. In return, the DPRK Government has exported to the Soviet Union [word indistinct], metal cutting machines, chemical industrial goods, cement and other goods.

Scientific and technical cooperation and ties in the cultural and artistic sectors have developed between the Soviet Union and Korea. The two countries have exchanged scholars, cultural delegations, art troupes, sports teams and tourists. Contacts have been realized between the social organizations and creative workers of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet people truly rejoice over the achievements the workers of People's Korea have attained in socialist construction in the difficult circumstances in which the country is being divided by artificial means. The Soviet Union completely understands and supports the constructive proposals of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government for peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of democracy.

The [words indistinct] peace-loving functions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was vividly shown by the traditional [word indistinct] process with the Soviet people's struggle which started on 25 June for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the security of the national territory.

Greeting the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Soviet people wish their Korean friends greater labor successes and new successes in their struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and express a firm belief that the friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Korea will contribute to improving the welfare of the peoples of the two countries and the peoples of the large family of all the socialist nations.

COMMENTATOR VOICES SUPPORT OF DPRK, CITES PAST AID

LD070022 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Some 18 years ago the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed between the USSR and the DPRK. This is an important landmark in the development of relations between the two states, writes our commentator Valentin Sharov.

The Soviet Union and its citizens show their deep empathy with the Korean people, their friendship with the Korean people of long historic traditions. In its relations with the DPRK the USSR starts from the principled line of links with the socialist countries formulated by the CPSU congresses. We are [word indistinct] guided by the well-tested principle of promoting relations in the spirit of authentic equal rights and mutual interests, as was emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress. [words indistinct] Not only the national but also international interests must be taken into consideration. The practice of links between the USSR and Democratic Korea is varied and includes permanent contacts in the party field. As an example: In accordance with the program of cooperation between parties the USSR was recently visited by a delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by the member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party (Kim En-nam). There are systematic contacts also as regards mass organizations. Cultural exchanges take place and economic cooperation is developing fruitfully.

More than 50 important projects regarding the economic development of the country have been built or modernized with Soviet aid in People's Korea. Among them are the big modern enterprises: the (Khonchin) metallurgical plant, the (Pukchiang), (Unga) and (Shkonching) power stations, the (Kun Nam) fertilizer plant, the (Unga) refinery plant, the Pyongyang textile plant and others.

The Soviet Union has handed over to its Korean friends some 3,000 complete sets of technical documents, based on which the production of cars, tractors, ships, electric motors and cranes has beer put into operation. Soviet-Korean trade exchanges are taking place in accordance with the long-term cooperation agreements. They are increasing continuously.

Cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology has increased considerably in the past few years. The DPRK is one of the developed industrial countries in Asia. This was achieved by the republic in a short period. The changes which occurred based on the principles of socialism are in keeping with the vital interests of the working people.

Soviet people know that the building of socialism on Korean soil is taking place in difficult circumstances. For more than three decades Korea has been divided in two zones. As shown by past years the causes of national division must be sought in the presence of American troops in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. Currently there are more than 40,000 military men there and U.S. military bases with nuclear weapons.

The Korean people are waging a firm and consistent struggle for the total withdrawal of American troops from Korea, for the reunification of the motherland. This is their legitimate right. The Korean people must be able to work for the destiny of the nation independently, without interference of external forces. This is requested by wide circles of world public opinion within the campaign of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people. Soviet people are actively participating in this campaign. The USSR supports the initiatives of the DPRK aimed at the reunification of Korea on a peaceful, democratic basis.

PRAVDA NOTES CRITICISM OF UNITED STATES BY DPRK PRESS

LD061621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Against the Policy of Interference"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 July--The question of the unification of Korea is a domestic matter for the Korean people which must be solved by the Koreans themselves without any interference by outside forces, a NODONG SINMUN observer article published today says.

Analyzing the results of U.S. President J. Carter's visit to South Korea, the paper's observer stresses that the American forces' occupation of South Korea is a blatant violation of the country's national sovereignty, the chief obstacle on the path to the unification of Korea, a threat to peace and a source of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The article points out that the policy of Carter's American administration vis-a-vis Korea aims at perpetuating the occupation of South Korea and preserving its status as a colony and military base. The observer believes that the U.S. policy defies the demand of the world's peace-loving peoples for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

The U.S. President's visit to South Korea, the paper's observer notes, reaffirms that on the pretext of preserving a "military balance" the United States is pursuing a course toward intensifying its positions in South Korea, arming the present South Korean regime and making every effort to prevent the country's unification.

As for possible talks with the American side, the article says, these talks should exclusively concern the question of replacing the armistice with a peace agreement and not the question of the unification of Korea, which is a domestic matter.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN COMMENTS ON REFORMS, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD071715 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 7, TASS--A people's system based on the alliance of workers and peasants has been established in Afghanistan. Therefore the working people are heroically defending it, Hafizollah Amin, the prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview with foreign journalists.

The first stage of the agrarian reform has been accomplished in Afghanistan and a census of the population is being taken. Therefore, he stressed, we need peace in order to develop our country and we want to live in peace with all neighbouring countries.

Speaking of the foreign policy of the DRA, Hafizollah Amin said that Afghanistan is pursuing a policy of nonalignement and is taking part in the nonaligned movement. But nonalignment, he said, does not exclude friendly relations with other countries.

Touching on Soviet-Afghan relations, the prime minister of the DRA stressed that Afghanistan is a neighbour of the Soviet Union and that friendly relations on an equal footing have been developed between the two countries in the course of many years. The Soviet Union, he said, has always displayed great respect for the Afghan people and given them all-round assistance without hurting their national feelings.

AFGHAN PUBLIC DEMONSTRATES AGAINST REACTIONARY FORCES

LD081654 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

["Counter-revolution condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, July 8, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations continue in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in protest against the machinations of internal and external reactionaries. Representatives of all sections of the population--peasants, workers, employees and students--give resolute support to the measures of the people's government being carried out in the interests of the absolute majority of the Afghan people. According to the BAKHTAR agency, rallies and demonstrations were held in the provinces of Herat, Qonduz, Paktia, Ghowr and others. Their participants strongly condemned attempts by world imperialism and its servitors inside the country to put obstacles in the road of development of new Afghanistan, of translating into life the objectives and tasks of the April revolution, expressed readiness to give a fitting rebuff to reactionary machinations.

Activities by the reactionary "Ahvanist" organizations are rousing the wrath and indignation of the entire Afghan people. Pretending to uphold Islam, writes the Kabul TIMES, the Ahvanists terrorise the country's civilian population, wage war against their own people. They are murderers and traitors for whom there is no place in Democratic Afghanistan.

SRV MAKING CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS TO SOLVE REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD061613 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 79 pp 8-9 LD

[Yu. Dimov article: "Political Intriguers"]

[Text] Together with Beijing's propaganda machine the Western countries' mass news media have mounted another anti-Vietnam campaign in recent weeks. This time the so-called "Indochina refugee problem" has been chosen as the pretext.

This problem really does exist. Approximately 300,000 people who have left the southern provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Kampuchea and Laos have piled up in camps in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The reasons which prompted this huge mass of people to emigrate vary. They include reluctance to bear the burden of a hard working life in countries half-destroyed by many years of armed interference by imperialists. The refugees from Laos and Vietnam include many former employees of the puppet administration and army accustomed to a parasitic way of life and not wishing to work.

Several tens of thousands of Kampucheans have simply been driven out by Pol Pot's cutthroats, and have retreated to Thai territory beneath blows dealt by government troops. Another reason is Beijing's inflammatory activities among persons of Chinese nationality in all three countries of Indochina. According to Western press reports, ethnic Chinese comprise approximately 90 percent of the total number of refugees. Finally, some emigres are seeking to be reunited with their families who left the country earlier.

The mass migration of several hundred thousand people has created serious economic and social problems in the countries for which the main flood of refugees has headed. They have intensified to such an extent recently that the governments of Southeast Asian countries have taken measures to prevent the arrival of new emigres. Naval forces are patrolling the coasts, towing ships and boats carrying refugees out into the open sea. The Thai Army has forcibly driven more than 40,000 refugees from Kampuchea back onto that country's territory. Nonetheless, illegal emigration is continuing.

In the situation that has arisen the SRV Government is doing everything in its power to ease the lot of the refugees from the southern part of the country and to lighten the burden on the Southeast Asian countries. As long ago as 12 January it announced that it would permit legal emigration for everyone wishing to be reunited with their families or simply to settle in other states. In addition, Vietnamese diplomats have held a series of meetings with representatives of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. They have jointly drawn up a program designed to regularize emigration. Hanoi has proclaimed its readiness to participate in a conference of directly interested countries, which can be convened under UN auspices.

The Vietnamese Government's measures have already begun yielding fruit. There has been a drop in the number of people resorting to the services of criminal syndicates, which sell for enormous sums frail little boats which frequently sink along with their passengers. The flow of refugees into Southeast Asian countries has also begun to gradually subside. In short, the prospect has emerged if not of resolving the "refugee problem" then at least of easing its acuteness.

It is at precisely this time that the flywheel of the anti-Vietnam campaign has begun to turn with special force.

Demands have been made to convene some sort of international conference, which has been conceived as a trial of Vietnam and which plainly would not contribute to a constructive discussion of the problem. It is characteristic that precisely those who refuse to lift a finger to ease the lot of the refugees and to help the countries which have given them temporary shelter are campaigning loudest of all for such a conference to be convened. The number of camp inmates who have been given permission to enter the United States, Britain, Japan and other developed capitalist countries can be measured in hundreds, and yet there are hundreds of thousands in the camps: Beijing has generally remained deaf to requests to accept refugees of Chinese origin.

Few people now doubt that the propaganda ballyhoo over the "refugee problem" has been undertaken with a single aim--to damage Vietnam's international prestige and to divert world public attention from the crimes already committed and being hatched against its heroic people. The Paris newspaper LE MATIN has called the anti-Vietnam venture a "villainous political machination." It is impossible to disagree with that definition.

AUSTRALIAN CUT-OFF OF AID TO VIETNAM 'CYNICAL ACT'

LD062039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1321 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Facts Turned Upside Down"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Some inhabitants of the Northern Hemisphere think that in the Southern Hemisphere people walk upside down. This is a fallacy. However, some politicians in that part of the world indeed turn well-known facts upside down. The head of the Australian Government, Malcolm Fraser, for example, last Thursday did just that. Speaking to correspondents in Canberra, he said that the Soviet Union is involved, as it were, in the problem of "Indochinese" refugees. Moreover, the prime minister also asserted that the USSR is trying in this way to "destabilize the situation in Southeast Asia."

In recent times the Canberra government has made a great deal of the so-called "Vietnamese refugees", keeping silent over the fact that this problem originates from the time of the United States' aggression in Indochina, in which Australia participated, and quite actively at that. Let us recall that from 1965 about 8,000 Australian soldiers and officers took part side by side with the Americans in this aggressive war. Squadrons of Canberra bombers took part in military operations, the Australian destroyer Hobart, armed with directional missiles, cruised with the American 7th Fleet and Iroquois helicopters, Centurion tanks, Skyhawk planes--all the most modern kinds of weapons with which Australia was armed at that time--were thrown into Vietnam. Australian military detachments did not even stop short of using gas. During the course of operation "Eneggera" they directed gas into tunnels where the South Vietnamese population was hiding from American bombers. For all this, Australian soldiers earned the gratitude of the commander in chief of American troops in South Vietnam, Gen William Westmoreland, at a time when the inhabitants of Vietnam--old men, women, children--were having to leave their homes to save their lives.

Here is where the actual reason for the problem of "Vietnamese refugees" really lies, and as can be seen Australia to a certain extent had a hand in the emergence of this problem.

Now Canberra is deciding to stop aid to Vietnam; something which essentially represented only a small compensation for the damage done to the Vietnamese people by imperialist aggression, truly a cynical act.

17-25 JUNE VISIT BY VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION REPORTED

LD050919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] party workers headed by To Huu, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 17 through 25 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the VCP.

During their stay in our country the fraternal party's representatives familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of work on the ideological and political education of working people and their mobilization to resolve tasks of economic and cultural building.

The Vietnamese comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section, the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Kiyevskiy and Krymskiy obkoms. The delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural and educational establishments, where it familiarized itself with the activities of party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The Vietnamese guests were given a fraternal, cordial welcome everywhere.

During the visit there was a useful exchange of opinions on urgent questions of ideological work in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Fourth VCP Congress and subsequent plenums of the central committees of the two fraternal parties.

The delegation was received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Warm and friendly talks were held, during which questions of further developing cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP in the sphere of ideology and culture were discussed.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH VIETNAMESE PLANNING CHIEF

LD061415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 29 June I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and had talks with him.

SEDS KRENZ INTERVIEWED ON FDJ DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD031403 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 P 3 LD

[Unattributed report under "Youth News" rubric: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality"]

[Text] A delegation of the Free German Youth [FDJ] headed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, was in the Soviet Union from 13 through 19 June at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee. Meetings and talks were held in the Komsomol Central Committee and the delegation was received by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding, noted full unity of views on topical questions of the younger generation's education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The fraternal youth union leaders exchanged information on Komsomol and FDJ activity in relation to certain questions of the international youth movement and expressed confidence in the further consolidation of Komsomol-FDJ ties based on the combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED and the common aims and tasks of communist and socialist building.

On behalf of the FDJ delegation and all GDR youth Egon Krenz voiced warm approval and support for the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna.

The delegation toured the country, visiting Tashkent, Samarkand and Navoi and staying in Irkutsk, Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk, where if familiarized itself with Komsomol organizations' work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress and 18th Komsomol Congress decisions and with the life and work of the young people at the Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex and Baykal-Amur mainline railroad all-union shock Komsomol construction sites.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier.

A program for cooperation between the Komsomol and the FDJ for 1980-1985 was signed during the visit.

Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing.

Our correspondent D. Pogorzhelskiy asked Egon Krenz to answer a few questions.

[Question] Comrade Krenz, how do you assess the program of all-round cooperation just signed between the Komsomol and the FDJ?

[Answer] Above all I want to note that this is a qualitatively new stage in our cooperation, an important contribution to the consolidation of friendship between our countries' younger generations. At the same time, the fact that this long-term program has been signed also attests that our fraternal countries' youth unions are making substantial contributions to implementing the provisions of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid which Comrades Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sealed with their signatures in October 1975.

The program provides for the further improvement of the forms and methods of cooperation between the two fraternal unions and cover a very broad spectrum of collaboration between our youth organizations and virtually all aspects of Komsomol and FDJ life and activity.

The program paid great attention to the exchange of experience between the Komsomol and our union. In this connection I want to stress that the experience of the Soviet Komsomol has always been a very rich treasury for us.

We feel special joy that the new program for all-round cooperation with the Komsomol was signed in a year of such note for our people--the year of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

[Question] This is not your first visit to the Soviet Union. Can you give us your impressions of your present trip, Comrade Krenz?

[Answer] Our delegation made an extensive tour of the land of the soviets--through Uzbekistan and Siberia. We have 16,000 km behind us. And everywhere we witnessed the fraternal, friendly feelings of your country's young people for the younger generation in the GDR. We were able to see for ourselves the Komsomol's work experience in mobilizing the USSR's young men and women to fulfill the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 18th Komsomol Congress decisions. We saw with tremendous joy how young people in the USSR are preparing to greet our republic's jubilee.

And one more thing that I want to stress particularly--our visit coincided with the historic Vienna meeting, as a result of which the SALT II treaty, of colossal significance for the destiny of the world and consequently of young people, was signed. We realize very well what enormous, titanic work Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is doing to maintain peace on the planet and to intensify detente. And we are wholeheartedly grateful to him for this.

USSR-GDR PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

LD061053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 29 June N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR council of Ministers, received G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow.

During talks held in a warm and friendly atmosphere they discussed the state of preparation for a long-term program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which is being drawn up in accordance with an agreement between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

COMPLETION OF USSR-HUNGARY POWERLINE DISCUSSED

LD061638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] As we have already reported, the most powerful unified power grid in the world is in the CEMA member countries. The Vinnitsa, USSR-Albertirsa, Hungary high-voltage 750 kilovolt powerline which was put into operation recently will become one of its most important links. Vladimir Nikolayevich Roshchin, head of the Yuzhelektrosetstroy trust comments on the powerline.

[Roshchin--Begin recording] This is the first international powerline of superhigh voltage in the world. The Vinnitsa--Albertirsa powerline insures the stable operation of the power transmission systems of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The industrial complexes, enterprises, Towns and villages of their countries are already being reliably supplied with electric power. All this is a new, important stage in the cause of the further integration of the socialist countries.

The building of the line took place in difficult climatic conditions in the Carpathians.

The USSR-Hungary line, the construction of which was carried out on the instructions of CEMA, was built 2 months ahead of the set time.

At present we are building a new 750-kilovolt powerline which will link the powerful Chernobyl AES with the western border and will thus reliably supply the CEMA countries with power. [end recording]

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY RCP'S RADULESCU

LD041956 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the program of links between the CPSU and RCP, a delegation of CPSU activists led by Comrade Schedrin, deputy of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Romania between 25 June and 3 July. The delegation gathered information about the experience of the RCP in the field of party propaganda and was received by Comrade Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

VISIT BY BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD061455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by O. Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 20 through 30 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to familiarize itself with the CPSU's work experience in the leadership of the national economy and development of scientific and technical progress.

The delegation met and talked with P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Bulgarian comrades had meetings at CPSU Central Committee and Belorussian CP Central Committee sections, at the Novosibirskiy Obkom, the Gomelskiy Belorussian Obkom, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and visited a number of departments, enterprises and scientific institutions.

A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received O. Doynov and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meetings and conversations.

EUROPEAN SUSPENSION OF VIETNAMESE AID SCORED

LD051600 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mosocw, July 5, TASS--TASS political commenator Igor Orlov writes:

The decision of the Commission of European Communities to "suspend" assistance to Vietnam can be hardly assessed otherwise than an expression of the desire of certain West European political circles to join the malicious anti-Vietnamese slanderous campaign around the so-called "problem of refugees", that is inspired by Beijing and coordinated in the Western world by Washington. The action taken in Brussels in respect of Vietnam was evidently coordinated at the recent summit in Tokyo.

It is worthwhile to recall in this connection the position held by the very same political circles from "Common Market" countries during the years when Vietname groaned under foreign colonialists and later when that much-suffering country was trampled upon by American aggressors.

At that time they encouraged the aggression by American imperialism which was accompanied by tremendous loss of life and which generated big streams of refugees. According to American estimates, 15 million people became victims of the war in Indochina, and the number of refugees ran into millions.

But at the time no one heard the voices of those representatives of the "Common Market" who are now so eagerly encouraging the speculative anti-Vietnamese campaign that pursues unseemly political aims which have nothing to do with humaneness, with true concern for refugees.

It appears that the organisers of this campaign wanted to bury in oblivion the crimes of American imperialism, to make the public forget how the problem of refugees really originated and who bears responsibility for the continuing tension in the area of the Indochina Peninsula.

The shameful decision of the "Common Market" in respect of Vietnam only confirms the hypocrisy of those who talk at length about humaneness in connection with the problem of refugees while concealing at the same time the truth about who is really responsible for that problem's origination. And right are those representatives of the progressive public in Western Europe who argue that the EEC action not only will not ensure a solution of the problem of refugees but, on the contrary, will only aggravate it. "In its efforts to rehabilitate the economy that was ruined as a result of 30 years of foreign aggression, the people of Vietnam has been deprived even of that modest aid that was given by the Western world which bears prime responsibility for the problems experienced by that country", the French L'HUMANITE writes.

Such are the facts, and these facts cannot be concealed even by the most subtle means of misinformation that are now being used in the West and in Beijing.

SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD062219 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1736 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 6 July, TASS--An agreement has been signed here which extends up to the end of the year 1980 the validity of the 1974 general 5-year agreement between the concern "Finsider" and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Signing it on behalf of the Soviet side were Y.L. Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR and, on the Italian side A. Caranna, the president of "Finsider."

In the 5-year period the Italian side has supplied the Soviet Union with around 2.5 million tons of large-diameter pipes for gas pipelines. From the Soviet Union the "Finsider" concern has bought around 12 million tons of ferrous metallurgy products.

Assessing the talks that took place, G. Stammati, Italy's foreign trade minister, emphasized that the trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy is more than satisfactory. The minister said that Italy holds third place in the USSR's trade with the West European states. We intend to continue making efforts to increase the mutually advantageous trade turnover, he said.

DELEGATION UNDER OGARKOV LEAVES FOR FRANCE

LD061419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

["Our Correspondent" report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 2 July Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, left Moscow on an official visit to France. The visit is taking place under an agreement and at the invitation of Army Gen Guy Mery, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces.

Army Gen A.M. Mayorov, Adm N.N. Amelko, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov and Lt Gen N.A. Frolov also left for France with Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov.

At the capital's Cheremetevo Airport Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Army Gen S.K. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and also Army Gen P.I. Ivashutin, Col Gen V.Ya. Abolins, Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, Col Gen Avn G.P. Skorikov, and other Soviet generals and admirals.

He was also seen off by H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR, Naval Attache Capt H. Gagelin and the French air force attache Lt Col R. Miclotte.

End of Visit

LD061926 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 6, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, has ended his official visit to France where he stayed from July 2 at the invitation of the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of France, Army Gen Guy Mery. He was received by the prime minister of France, R. Barre, had a meeting with Defence Minister Y. Bourges and visited a number of army units and formations.

FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD061928 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French National Assembly led by its Chairman Couve de Murville.

The delegation arrived on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the foreign relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Visits Siberia

LD081739 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Irkutsk, 8 July, TASS--We are glad to have the opportunity to visit Siberia and to see this unique region and its sights, particularly Lake Baykal, said Maurice Couve de Murville, the eminent French politician and statesman. He is leading a delegation which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Yesterday the delegation arrived in Irkutsk, the economic and cultural center of eastern Siberia, from Moscow. The members of the delegation visited the town's mayor, Aleksey Sokolov, and also called at the "Baykal" sanatorium.

NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU SOVIETS

LD050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of activists of the Norwegian Communist Party--deputies of local organs of power--headed by (I. Negord) Andersen, member of the Norwegian Communist Party Central Board, was in the Soviet Union from 19 through 26 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the life of the Soviet people and with the CPSU's work practice in leading the activities of local soviets. The Norwegian comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and social, cultural and educational establishments and met with working people and representatives of local party and soviet organs.

The delegation members declared that the comprehensive development of socialist democracy in the USSR and the realization of true people's powers in practice had made a deep impression on them. They emphasized that the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy accords with the interests not only of the Soviet people but also of the peoples of all countries, and in this connection they hailed the signing of the Soviet-American SALT I treaty in Vienna.

U.S., ISRAELI OPTIMISM MAY MEAN FURTHER EGYPTIAN CONCESSION

LD071602 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 7, TASS--Another, fourth, round of the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on so called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza Sector ended in Alexandria, Egypt. The head of the Israeli delegation, Interior Minister Yosef Burg stated that during the talks "an important step forward was made." The leader of the U.S. delegation, the U.S. President's special envoy Robert Strauss declared in the same vein. Although the local propaganda media prefer passing over in silence on what basis another drawing closer together of the Egyptian and Israeli positions on this question was achieved, the optimism of the emissaries from Tel Aviv and Washington is viewed by political observers here as a sign that Cairo made a new concession to the Israeli aggressors. This time it manifested itself in the Egyptian leadership's renunciation of the idea which it had entertained about working out a certain "declaration" of principles of a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Official Cairo needs such a declaration as a figleaf to cover the nakedness of the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory course and if only somehow to justify it in the eyes of the Arabs by an ostensible "concern" for all-Arab interests. Tel Aviv does not even think of assuming some additional obligations to further the so-called "peace process." According to the Washington POST newspaper, U.S. proposals at the Alexandria round of the talks constituted a demand for Egypt not to insist on a joint declaration of principles. The newspaper emphasizes that the declaration in keeping with the Camp David agreements was considered as the main point for the commencement of the talks. At the meeting in Alexandria it became clear that As-Sadat's hopes for any "assistance" from the USA in the cause of exerting "pressure" on Israel proved ephemeral. And As-Sadat again retraced his steps.

At the same time Israeli leaders stick to a firm position. It is being tirelessly reiterated in Tel Aviv that there can be no question of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the very idea of "self-rule" is reduced by them to the granting of such "freedoms" to the Palestinian population, which mean a perpetuation of the regime of occupation of the Arab lands.

TALKS HELD IN AMMAN BETWEEN U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS, HUSAYN

LD072104 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Amman, July 7, TASS--Robert Strauss, ambassador at large, special representative of the U.S. President, now making a tour of Arab countries, stopped over in Jordan today and held talks with King Husayn. Local observers, commenting on this meeting, say that Washington's emissary tried to persuade the king of Jordan to take part in Egyptian-Israeli talks on the establishment of so-called "administrative autonomy" on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. A Jordanian official spokesman said that King Husayn reaffirmed the position of Jordan rejecting a separatist approach to the settlement of the Middle East problem remains unchanged.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS VISITS CROWN PRINCE FAHD ON RIYADH

LD081132 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The American ambassador at large, Robert Strauss, had talks in Riyadh yesterday with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Though nothing is said about what was discussed, observers believe that chief attention was given to developments in the Middle East and also to bilateral relations which have been strained of late. The United States keeps on trying to secure the support of Saudi Arabia as regards the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and the plans for an administrative autonomy for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector. Jordan, which the American envoy has just visited, confirmed its opposition to the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

ISRAEL STEPS UP AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznykovskiy writes: Israel has stepped up its acts of aggression against southern Lebanon lately. Hardly a day passes without Israeli artillery shelling peaceful cities and villages in southern Lebanon. Washington-supplied F15 and Skyhawk planes make regular raids on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese populated localities and subject them to barbarous bombing. The Arab press says there are hundreds of peoples killed and wounded among the civilian population. Most of them are women, children and aged people. Many residential districts have been destroyed in the cities of Tyre, Arnun, Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and scores of villages reduced to ruins, crops wrecked and forests and orchards burned. There seems to be no limit to the brutality of the aggressors. They are reported to be using on a large-scale lately such barbarous means of mass annihilation as napalm, plaster, pellet and fragmentation bombs.

It is indicative that Israel's military escalation increased markedly after the U.N. Security Council adopted last month a new resolution, demanding that Israel immediately discontinue operations against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, and providing for withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon and the maintenance of peace and security in the area. The "scorched earth" tactics of Tel Aviv aggressors, the use of new types of mass-destruction weapons are not only acts of crying lawlessness and brigandage. They also show Israel's attitude to the Security Council's appeal and world public demands. It is also noteworthy that Tel Aviv's impudent actions against the Palestinian population and the people of southern Lebanon are being committed with the connivance and direct support of American imperialism, the main arms supplier for Israel. It is also pointed out in Arab political circles that the criminal collusion with As-Sadat's regime has left the Israeli aggressors free to commit new crimes.

The Soviet people are shocked by the actions of the Israeli rulers. The use of napalm, pellet and plaster bombs against the people of Lebanon is a new challenge to the world public. The Soviet Union, which consistently sides with the just Arab cause, resolutely demands an end to the military brigandage in that Arab country and steps to curb the Israeli aggressors.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION' FORCE FOR MIDEAST

LD062346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Repelling the Quick-Response Corps of Aggression"]

[Text] Washington's decision to form a so-called quick intervention corps of 110,000 men has received a very negative reaction in the Arab world.

The corps was assigned the task of direct military intervention in the affairs of various countries of the world and above all, the gulf area. This intervention could take place immediately after Washington decides that U.S. interests are in danger. What they really mean here is U.S. oil interests: To be more precise, the piratic interests of the U.S. monopolies which earn astronomical profits as a result of their exploitation of Arab oil.

Across the ocean, voices are becoming louder and louder calling for the occupation of the Arab oil wells. U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown actually affirmed this intention. On Thursday, he said that if required, the United States is capable of dispatching the forces quickly to any area of the world where these forces would be engaged in armed combat. Brown considers the gulf area as one of the primary hotbeds in the world.

It appears that the reaction of the oil producing countries to the Pentagon's plans was strong and that it worried the U.S. administration. This is why the U.S. State Department in the name of the U.S. Government quickly issued a special statement in which it denied there was any U.S. intention to occupy gulf countries. The U.S. State Department spokesman, Reston, said: The United States naturally does not hide the fact that its has major interests in this area. He added: But the United States is fully determined to guarantee only the independence of the gulf states and the safety of their territorial soil and safeguard stability in the area.

What arouses curiosity here is an article that appeared in the New York TIMES which totally refutes the pacifying affirmations of the U.S. State Department to the gulf states. The paper's political observer Middleton said that because of the OPEC oil price increases the United States is studying as a matter of priority the extraordinary military plans which only 6 months ago were gathering dust on the shelves of the Pentagon. Hart, member of the Congressional Armed Services Committee, was more outspoken when he said: We could be in a position when we would be compelled to use the armed forces in order to safeguard the continuous flow of oil.

Some Pentagon officials believe that the extraordinary circumstances in the areas of oil production could even require the use of forces larger than the U.S. Government is planning. News coming from reliable sources say that at the present time there are 40,000 military servicemen at the disposal or the Pentagon who already had gone through a period of special preparations to occupy the oil wells. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown said on Thursday that Washington is planning to greatly increase the number of military vessels and planes which are in the gulf area in the coming period.

Accordingly, these so-called pacifying statements by the U.S. State Department cannot deceive anyone and least of all the Arab oil exporting states of the gulf area. These countries have taken U.S. threats very seriously and they are making preparations for repelling them properly. On the occasion, at the end of last month, an unofficial meeting of the heads of a number of Arab states of the gulf took place and the participants most strongly denounced U.S. threats. Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that if some people think they can occupy the oil wells, they should forget about it. The Saudi minister made the statement in an interview to the U.S. NEWSWEEK.

IRANIAN POLITICIAN LAUDS 1921 TREATY WITH USSR

LD051356 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 5, TASS--"We will never forget that the Soviet Union extended a hand of assistance to the Iranian revolution, warning all forces hostile to Iran against intervening into our internal affairs. The people of Iran will always be grateful to their great northern neighbour for the objective and exact assessment of the situation in our country, for the Soviet Union proclaiming to the entire world 'hands off revolutionary Iran!'", said Javad Sadeghi, member of the Executive Committee of the Iran Emruz" political group.

"The Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921, which was a clear warning to all who would like to encroach on the independence and territorial integrity of Iran, played a big role in the defence of our revolution, he emphasized. We are in favour of maintaining this vitally important document in force and sharply denounce the attempts by certain quarters to compare it with the unequal and predatory agreements, signed by the shah regime with the United States and other imperialist powers. This is precisely why our group proposes that the broadest masses of the people be acquainted with this treaty to help the Iranian people understand who is their friend and who is their enemy. We would like that everyone in Iran understood the importance and necessity of friendly support from the Soviet Union, worthily assessed its desire to have Iran as a good and independent neighbour."

TUDEH OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON IRAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD032126 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 3, TASS--Iran's foreign policy must be directed against imperialism in keeping with the character of the Iranian revolution. The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) backs the course of nonalignment, peaceful coexistance, struggle against military blocs and bases which has been proclaimed by the new leadership of the country, it was stated by M. Bahzadi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party. He took the floor during a meeting of representatives of different political parties devoted to questions of the country's foreign policy held at the Foreign Ministry of Iran.

M. Bahzadi declared the party's accord with the foreign policy principles set forth in the statement made by the Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi, principles relating to the defence of the state's territorial integrity and the people's interests, struggle against imperialism and prevention of foreign domination, interference in the affairs of other states. The Tudeh Party's representative pointed to the need of abrogating the military agreement between the United States and Iran as well as military agreements concluded by the shah regime with other imperialist powers. These agreements, he said, were concluded to the detriment of Iran's interests, but, for some incomprehensible reasons, no measures have yet been taken to annul them.

KOSYGIN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to General Secretary of the Arab League Chedli Klibi, congratulating him on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf on his election to the high post.

Followed with sympathy in the Soviet Union are the League's efforts aimed at further cohesion of the Arab states on the basis of the platform of resolute counteraction to the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and intensification of struggle for real peace in the Middle East, the platform which has drawn up by the Baghdad conferences. The Soviet Union, which is invariably true to its principled course in the Middle Eastern affairs, will continue firmly siding with the Arabs' just cause.

USTINOV MEETS WITH PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD031546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1526 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, took place here today.

At the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were touched upon.

PDRY DELEGATION CONFERS WITH CPSU'S PONOMAREV, BRUTENTS

LD050921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 29 June B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, had a meeting with A. N. Muhammad, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Politburo, prime minister and finance minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], and A. A. 'Abd al-Wali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and PDRY planning minister, who came to Moscow to participate in the 33d session of CEMA.

Certain urgent international problems of mutual interest, including the Near East situation, were discussed during the talks, and there was an exchange on questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the YSP. The sides expressed the mutual desire to promote in every possible way the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen and between the CPSU and the YSP.

The talks passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

SOVIET-MOROCCAN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD032240 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--A new long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the Kingdom of Morocco was signed here today as a result of Soviet-Moroccan trade talks.

The newly-signed long-term trade agreement is to give greater flexibility and dynamism to Soviet-Moroccan trade and will make it possible to more actively utilise the existing possibilities for further expansion of trade between the two countries.

The agreement was signed by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Azeddine Guessous, minister of commerce and industry of the Kingdom of Morocco.

KOSYGIN TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA'S TESEMA DETAILED

LD061045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 29 June A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Endale Tesema, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, who headed the Ethiopian delegation at the 33d CEMA session.

During the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, it was pointed out that relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in November 1978. The two sides advocated further strengthening Soviet-Ethiopian ties in diverse spheres in accordance with the accords reached, as well as close cooperation in resolving international problems in the interests of peace, progress and the peoples' freedom and independence.

The talks were attended by I.I. Chernyshev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.A. Ustinov, chief of the Third African Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; T. Meshesha Tsegaye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, and members of the Ethiopian delegation.

USSR, ETHIOPIAN CULTURE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD061413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "In An Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 29 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Tesfaye Shewayeh, minister of culture and sports of Socialist Ethiopia.

Questions of the further broadening of cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia were discussed during the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD061501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of Zambia's United National Independence Party [UNIP] headed by F. Bulawayo, member of the UNIP Central Committee, has been in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During the visit the delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party, state and economic building. In addition to Moscow, the delegation members visited the Lithuanian SSR and Leningrad. Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and International Department, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, the Moskovskiy Obkom, the Leningrad Gorispolkom, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and NOVOSTI. The guests from Zambia visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The UNIP delegation members spoke highly of the Soviet people's achievements in building communism, emphasized the important role of the Soviet Union's support for the African peoples' national liberation movement and voiced profound satisfaction in connection with the signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The mutual desire was expressed to develop friendly ties between the UNIP and the CPSU.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

LD011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin have sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram reading as follows:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and ourselves, we wholeheartedly congratulate you, Comrade Machel, the FRELIMO Party and the Government and friendly people of Mozambique on the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the years of independent development the Mozambique people under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party have achieved considerable successes in party, state, socioeconomic and cultural building. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is in the front ranks of the fighters against imperialism and for Africa's total and definitive liberation from the oppression of colonialism and racism, has grown and strengthened.

We note with satisfaction that the combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments are strengthening and developing. We express the conviction that Soviet-Mozambique relations, based on common aims in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and social progress, will continue to develop unswervingly in full accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries.

We wish the friendly Mozambique people, the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambique Government further successes in developing the country along a path of socialist orientation and consolidating their young republic's political and economic independence.

BREZHNEV CABLES TOGOLESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031812 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic, conveying congratulations to the president, the Government of Togo, and the Togolese people on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In a reply telegram the president of the Togolese Republic expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Togolese Republic will further develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries in the interests of complete elimination of racism and colonialism in the African Continent.

MOSCOW RADIO CARRIES FEATURE ON RADIO SANDINO

PA041220 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] "This is Radio Sandino, located in the Nicaraguan mountains. Radio Sandino presents its 'Red and Black' feature, commenting today on the importance of unity in the popular struggle against the dictatorship."

The first foreign newsman to visit the clandestine radio of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, (Vincent Ortiz) of L'HUMANITE, tells about the night he spent on the mountain where the voice of Radio Sandino goes out to Nicaragua and all of Central America:

It is a clear, starry night. The jeep climbs the steep, rutted road with difficulty. We reach a shack where the homemade transmitter is located. From here, a true aerie, located somewhere in Nicaragua, Radio Sandino goes on the air twice a day, at 2200 and at 0500, with 90-minute programs.

Higuera, (Ortiz) says, is not more than 30 years old. He wears a black beret and an olive drab uniform. He used to be a Managua newsman and had never worked in radio. Today he is responsible for Radio Sandino. As he says, smiling, "necessity creates ability. Now I spend my nights under the stars."

From the mountain surges the voice of the resistance, which has become the voice of the final offensive by an entire people. The young Sandinist puts the transmitter in operation. It started in October 1977, broadcasting on the 41-meter band with 2,500 watts.

"Here is Radio Sandino, voice of the Nicaraguan liberation." The Sandinist anthem is heard, followed by the beat of the atabal, the guerrillas' drum.

As night fall, in every Nicaraguan home people press close to their receivers to hear the message of hope and the war bulletins.

"Attention: Sandinist leader Tomas Borge is making an appeal to the Somozist guard entrenched in Matagalpa. Attention soldiers: Hand over your weapons, desert or join the people's struggle. We are sons of the same land. Soldiers, why die for a tyrant? Save your life, soldier. We pledge to respect the lives and honor of soldiers who surrender. But the colonels responsible for the massacres in the poor districts will never again sleep in peace. Wherever they may go, we are at war to defend the right to peace."

There is a musical pause with a slogan: 'The People United Will Never Be Defeated.' Then a vibrant voice says: "In Chile, Uruguay and Guatemala the people have their eyes on Nicaragua. U.S. support is no longer a guarantee. Down with Somoza! Down with imperialism! To hell with geographic fatalism!"

The first broadcast ends with a poem by an anonymous fighter and with the Fifth Symphony in the background. "Brothers, our 2200 broadcast is ended. We shall meet again at 0550. Free Fatherland or Death." [Sandinist anthem is heard.]

This is how Radio Sandino broadcasts from the Nicaraguan mountains.

'ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN' IN JAMAICA ASSAILED

LD081706 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Havana, July 8, TASS--A wave of disorders provoked by reactionary forces an entailing loss of life has swept Jamaica.

Sallies by the reaction, led by the oppositionary Labour Party of Jamaica, are aiming at creating an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty on the island, at destabilising the government which is working to raise the national economy.

Jamaica's relations with the socialist countries are used as a pretext for the latest anti-government campaign. Seeking to slander the government in every possible way, the rightists are resorting to all kinds of insinuations, alleging Soviet and Cuban "interference" in Jamaica's internal affairs.

The provocative campaign was strongly denounced by Jamaican Deputy Premier P. Patterson, who flatly rejected the fabrications of the Laborites and their leader Edward Seaga, and stresses that the country's relations with the USSR and Cuba are based on equal and reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

The Minister of National Security D. Thompson also warned the reaction that the country's security forces, standing on guard of the law, are prepared to take resolute measures against instigators of the disorders.

The loose anti-communist campaign was condemned by many progressive organizations on Jamaica who declared full support for the political course of the present government directed at strengthening relations with the countries of the socialist community.

The new campaign to destabilise the situation is timed for the debate in parliament on bills about reforming the electoral system and the Constitution, opening on July 10. In a bid to pressure the government, the Labour Party, which was defeated in the general elections of 1976 and the municipal elections of 1977, stated it will boycott the debate on these bills and the next elections, if the reforms will not be in its interests.

SOVIET RED CROSS SENDS AID TO JAMAICA FLOOD VICTIMS

LD061417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--In connection with the natural disaster in Jamaica, which has resulted in human casualties and destruction, the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies has adopted a decision to give free aid to the country's population hit by the floods.

In the very near future Aeroflot aircraft will deliver medicines, dressings, cloth, tents, baby goods, dried milk, children's clothes and footwear to Kingston, Jamaica's capital.

MOSCOW-KINGSTON AEROFLOT ROUTE INAUGURATED

LD081748 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 8, TASS--A Kingston-bound IL-62M Aeroflot plane took off from here to inaugurate a regular air service between the Soviet Union and Jamaica. The plane is also to make landings in Luxembourg, Rabat, Havana, and Lima.

Before the take-off, a press conference was held at Sheremetyevo Airport. The press conference was addressed by Sergey Pavlov, deputy minister of civil aviation of the USSR, and Benjamin Clair, the ambassador of Jamaica. They pointed out that the opening of the Moscow-Kingston air route was prompted by the development of friendly contacts, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries. This was promoted by the recent visit of Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, to the USSR.

Jamaica is the 84th country to where Aeroflot planes now fly regularly. The new air route is over 15,000 kilometres long.

This flight will bring to Kingston the first batch of cargoes which are being sent by the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR free of charge as help to the country's population who suffered from floods.

BREZHNEV VISITS SEVASTOPOL 7 JULY, OBSERVES TOWN'S ECONOMY

LD071143 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sevastopol, July 7, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev visited Sevastopol today. He visited the Sapun-Hill, laid flowers to the obelisk in honour of the Sevastopol liberators, viewed other places of combat glory of Soviet servicemen, who fought against Nazi invaders. He viewed the monuments which perpetuate the exploit of the heroes of the Sevastopol defence of 1854-55. Sevastopol residents accorded Leonid Brezhnev a warm and cordial welcome everywhere. On the same day he met with representatives of party and local government activists of the city.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 7 July adds the following passage:

["During the conversation Brezhnev showed interest in the labor successes of the enterprises, in fulfillment of plan tasks, in the spreading of socialist competition, and in the living and working conditions of the working people. He made a number of observations regarding the development of the town's economy and the improvement of services to the population.

["Comrade Brezhnev wished great success for the residents of Sevastopol and expressed gratitude to the personnel of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and other units which reliably guarantee the security of the borders of the Soviet homeland. Taking part in the conversation were Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee; Admiral Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; Vice Admiral Medvedev, chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; and (Chernichkin), secretary of the Sevastopol Gorkom."]

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 20 June

LD050907 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 20 Jun 1979 sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet sessions]

[Excerpts] On 20 June 1979 at 1000 the 12th session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation opened in Vilnyus. The session was opened by Deputy R.B. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy A. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the activity of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in implementing its constitutional powers in the period of the ninth convocation.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet set about discussing the second item on the agenda--the draft law of the Lithuanian SSR on elections to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and the draft law of the Lithuanian SSR on elections to the local soviets of people's deputies. The floor was given for the report to Deputy V. Astrauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR commission for preparing these draft laws and chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The 12th session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work on 21 June.

TRUD REPORTS DETAILS OF FIRST DAY OF AUCCTU PLENUM

LD050931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on AUCCTU plenum]

[Excerpts] The Eighth AUCCTU Plenum opened in Moscow yesterday. The following questions were submitted for the plenum's discussion:

1. The work of the trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks set forth in the speech delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 16th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

2. The tasks of the trade union organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work." A.I. Shibyayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, delivered a report on the first question. N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and N.F. Rubisov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are taking part in the work of the plenum. The AUCCTU Plenum will continue its work on 28 June.

UKRAINE UPHOLDS DEATH SENTENCES IN FRAUD CONVICTIONS

LD051431 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Death Sentences on Four Jews Apparently Upheld After Appeal"]

[Text] According to reports which reached Israel recently the Ukrainian Supreme Court in mid-June upheld the death sentences on 4 of the 48 Jews tried in August 1978 for "fraud and the sale of surplus cloth." The four condemned men--Mr Sespiashvili (39 years old with three children), Mr Adziashvili (48 years old with three children), Mr Mikhaylashvili (42 years old with four children) and Mr Abassov--apparently have no hope apart from the possibility of a pardon from the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Three French lawyers, Mr Jacoby, Mr Petiti and Mr Rappaport, have just sent a telegram asking for this pardon to be granted.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SIGN ARTIST'S OBITUARY

LD051800 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--The outstanding Soviet artist Nikolay Zinoviyev has died here at the age of 91. Soviet art has suffered a big loss, says an obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders and people prominent in culture. On joining in 1926 the Palekh Artel of ancient painting, Nikolay Zinoviyev became one of the founders of a new direction in the art of lacquer miniature painting. Since then the artist's life and work were inseparably connected with Palekh. An artist of a wide creative range, he is the author of many lacquer miniatures that belong to the treasure store of Soviet culture, of a number of monumental works and of unique restoration works, the obituary notes. Traditions of ancient Russian painting have been fruitfully developed in Nikolay Zinoviyev's creativity. As a true innovator, by his works he enriched folk art with new socialist content. Zinoviyev also wrote several definitive books on problems of ancient Russian and modern Palekh painting. He trained more than one generation of young masters.

CIA PREDICTIONS FOR SOVIET OIL PRODUCTION REFUTED

LD061330 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Science and Industry" program interview with commentator Boris Belitskiy--interviewer not identified]

[Text] [Question] Boris, with the energy crisis such a major talking point in the United States and other Western countries, why is it that here in the Soviet Union there is no similar problem?

[Answer] Well, the fact is that the Soviet Union is today the only major industrial power in the world that is selfsufficient in energy, moreover, with a surplus for export. The main reason why Americans are being asked to make sacrifices in their customary way of life is the failure of the country's privately-owned energy industries to cope with the growing complexity of meeting energy needs at bearable costs. Such is the result of their consistent efforts to develop energy resources one-sidedly in order to maximize profits. Here in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, none of the energy resources are in private hands and all are developed according to a scientifically drawn up national plan in the interests of the nation as a whole.

[Question] What about Soviet oil production, Boris? The United States Central Intelligence Agency and some of the American media have been making all sorts of dark predictions about it.

[Answer] Oh, they are quite unfounded. Soviet oil production is today the biggest in the world and by a wide margin. The USSR emerged as the number one producer as a result of its last five-year plan which boosted oil production in 1975 to over 490 million tons. The current plan is to increase it further. Next year it is to range between 620 million and 640 million tons.

[Question] What are the main factors behind this steady growth of output?

[Answer] Two such factors are the development of new oil fields and steadily increasing efficiency. As far as new oil fields are concerned, West Siberia accounts for the bulk of the present increase and will continue to boost production well into the future. As for efficiency, well, in the past 10 years oil production per worker has almost doubled.

[Question] But there are some changes taking place in the Soviet Union's energy equation, aren't there?

[Answer] Oh yes, of course there are. The emphasis in expanding power production is shifting away from oil and gas to nuclear energy in the European part of the country and cheap coal and hydro resources in Siberian Central Aisa. At the same time Soviet scientists are also working to develop new energy sources, such as nuclear fusion, magnitohydrodynamic generators, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal and tidal energy. On some projects in these fields there is very fruitful cooperation between Soviet and American scientists, but that is really a separate subject.

DRILLERS REACH RECORD DEPTH ON KOLA PENINSULA

LD061522 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Murmansk, July 6, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov writes: The drill of the superdeep well which is being sunk in Kola Peninsula (Soviet polar area) reached the 9,670-metre mark.

Such a depth has been attained for the first time in the world practice of drilling work. Core samples, which have been taken all along the length of the well, have been comprehensively analysed at scientific centers of the USSR.

The previous achievement in this field, 9.583 metres, belonged to U.S. geologists at the Berta Rogers-1 well drilled in relatively soft rocks of the sedimentary cover. Soviet geologists have for the first time tapped down to such depths the ancient crystalline shield consisting of rocks of high hardness.

The drilling of the Kola superdeep well is successfully going on. According to the concept of the authors and directors of the unprecedented experiment, the well is to reach a depth of about 10.5 kilometres.

Commenting on the new achievement, Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, minister of geology of the USSR, who arrived at the drilling site today, related that the superdeep well had been spudded in to verify the theoretical hypotheses and geophysical data on the plutonic structure of the earth's crust with a view to ascertaining new laws governing the distribution of ore deposits. Thus, a direct penetration into plutonic depths will make it possible to specify the idea of the nature of the interfaces in the earth's crust. This is of importance for the solution of the problems of genesis of minerals.

The Kola well called forth the creation of the unique drilling rig Uralmash-1500 and the manufacture of drill pipes out of lighweight and durable alloys, and the solution of many matters of well sinking technology, which in itself is a new word in this branch of industry. The comprehensive study of the core samples and the borehole of the Kola well has already yielded extraordinarily valuable information to Soviet researchers.

GEORGIAN TIMBER MINISTER DISMISSED FROM POST

LD051934 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

["Why a Minister Was Dismissed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tbilisi, July 5, TASS--Georgia's Minister of the Timber and Wood-Working Industry Shota Titberidze has been dismissed from his post. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia (a union republic in the Soviet Transcaucasus) has taken this decision on the proposal of the Council of Trade Unions of Georgia, which examined a complaint. The complaint had come from the local trade union committee of a furniture factory, the biggest in the capital of the republic.

The minister has been quite justly punished, a TASS correspondent was told by Chairman of the Council of Trade Unions of Georgia Teymuraz Mosashvili. He abused his official position and spent the funds appropriated by the factory for the construction of the children's health complex to build a countryside villa for the ministry officials.

Now the villa has been turned over to its legitimate owners--children.

True, Teymuraz Mosashvili stressed, such facts are very rare in Georgia as throughout the whole of the country. Nevertheless, when they do take place, Soviet labour legislation comes into force. It guarantees for the trade union organisations effective means for protecting the rights and interests of work collectives--the right of effective control over the activity of administration, executives of any rank from workshop master to minister.

GEORGIA'S POWER INDUSTRY SPURS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD021230 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, July 2, TASS--Power generation in Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic, will be record-high this year--more than 16,000 million kilowatt-hours, a TASS correspondent has been told by Yuriy Chediya, head of the Power Generation Board of the republic. Electrification of Georgia began only in 1927. 20 million kilowatt-hours were generated then. Now the republic not only fully meets its requirements in energy, but supplies it to neighbouring republics--Armenia, Azerbaijan, and also to Turkey. The establishment of the mighty power industry has become the foundation for a rapid development of industry and agriculture of Georgia. The electronic, metallurgical, chemical, metal-working, agricultural machinebuilding industries were developed in the republic. By 1980, the Republic of Georgia will generate 20,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity--15 times as much as the total electric power generation in the whole of tsarist Russia.

HURRICANE DAMAGES BUILDINGS, POWERLINES IN WEST SIBERIA

LD050951 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[S. Shupta report: "Hurricane Over Siberia"]

[Text] Novosibirsk--A whirlwind raged for 35 minutes over Vengerovskiy Rayon, Novosibirskaya Oblast, bringing damage to many buildings and installations. Some buildings were completely destroyed. The roofs of others were torn away....

The whirlwind brought down tens of kilometers of power lines, broke old trees and put telephone communications out of operation. The local meteorological station recorded a wind speed of 40 meters a second. The speed may have been greater but the station's instruments are not geared to measuring such speeds. A TRUD correspondent was told at the West Siberian Hydrometeorological Center that hurricane whirlwinds like this are quite rare. On hot days, like those Siberia is having at present, very strong streams of warm air masses are formed. At a high altitude these warm streams encounter cold airstreams. The difference in pressure and temperature causes hurricanes....

The whirlwind hit the territory of six kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the village of Vengerovo, the rayon center, at 2100. The raykom, rayispolkom, medical institutions and militia set to work. Volunteers helped the victims. Shelter was given to all those whose houses had been destroyed. By nightfall telephone communications had been restored and electricity provided.

NEW RESEARCH ICE BREAKER DEVELOPED FOR ARCTIC OCEAN

LD061012 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 6, TASS--The dockside trials of the research ice breaker Otto Schmidt are nearing completion in Leningrad. The new ice breaker is the world's first vessel intended for the study of the "blank spots" of the Artic Ocean. It is named after the Soviet academician who had done much for the exploration of the Arctic.

Scientists have waited for long for such a vessel, since oceanographic ships avoid navigating disastrous ice. The Otto Shmidt is not a gigantic vessel. It is 73 metres long, about 19 metres wide, and its water displacement is 3,650 tons. It will not be able to navigate superheavy ice, only atomic-powered ice breakers can do that, but will navigate where any other research ship comes to a stop. The Otto Shmidt is unequalled in its class.

The improvement of the ship and the enhancement of the reliability of the systems and plants reflect the new tasks Artic explorers are faced with. The creation of such a ship opens a more complex stage of the comprehensive study of the high latitudes of the Artic basin.

The Otto Shmidt is a floating research institute with fourteen laboratories on board. Information is to be processed by a computing centre which will also coordinate all the scientific work. The program includes research in the field of polar oceanography, meterorology, and ice studies. Scientists are to verify data and supplement them with new gleanings on little-studied areas of the central Artic.

The ice breaker can operate for sixty days without calling at any port.

FOREIGN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM AZERBAIJAN OIL INSTITUTE

LD062206 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Baku, July 6, TASS--Graduation certificates of engineers were handed today to 80 foreign graduates of the Azerbaijan Oil and Chemistry Institute here. During the fifteen years of its existence this higher school has trained a thousand engineers and scientists now working in 55 states.

Professor Ismail Ibrahimov, rector of the institute, told a TASS correspondent that foreign students are especially attracted by such fields as automation of production, engineering economics, and geophysics.

In all, the professor said, we have in Azerbaijan over 1,600 students from 62 states. In this republic where nine-tenths of the population were illiterate before the establishment of Soviet Government (1920), now one in three people are studying (Azerbaijan's population is 6.2 million). For the number of students per ten thousands of population Soviet Azerbaijan has left behind Britain, Italy and France.

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION--The gas industry has successfully completed its 6-month plan. Over the half year the country's economy has been supplied with over 3 billion cm of above-plan gas. Particular success in the fulfillment of their socialist pledges is being achieved by the gas workers of Turkmenia, the Ukraine and Creburgskaya Oblast. Compared with the same period last year the country's gas extraction has risen by over 17 billion cm. Natural gas now provides 25 percent of the country's fuel, and is now used by over 180 million persons in our country. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6-7 JULY

LD080606 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-7 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

6 July

Harvesting is underway now in the south of the European part of the country and Central Asian republics. Harvesting of grain began this week in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Grain is filling out in the Non-Chernozem Zone; in the past few days a good rain has fallen here which has made up the shortage of moisture. The first millions of hectares of grain have been harvested in the country. In Azerbaijan, harvesting is proceeding rapidly and is nearing completion. It has been well organized throughout. In the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR harvesting of winter wheat is in full swing: Mass laying in of coarse and succulent fodder is in progress. Bread made from the grain hybrid Tretikale is now on sale here. A report from the fields shows that in spite of the harsh winter and spring the crop is growing well with over 80 quite large grains in the area while wheat has only about 40 grains here. Tretikale has been adapted for 13 oblasts in the Ukraine, Volga area, North Caucasus--from Volynskaya Oblast to the Mariiyskaya ASSR. (1100 GMT) Cutting of grain crops has started in the Dzhambulskaya Alma-Atinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan. This year grain crops will have to be harvested in the republic from an area of nearly 25 million hectares. The harvest is now in progress in 10 union republics. (1400 GMT)

The first million tons of bread grain arrived today at elevators in the Kuban. Almost 800,000 tons of the grain--hard and durum winter wheats--have been sold to the state. Summer in the Kuban has proven more difficult than ever before, reports a TASS correspondent. Dry winds have swept across the fields of the kray and the heat has speeded up the ripening of winter crops by 5 to 10 days throughout the Kuban steppe. It was possible to grow and bring in the harvest on land where no rain had fallen for months only due to the unprecedented efforts of thousands and thousands of people and help from science for the farms. All the harvesting schedules were reviewed and a tactic for clearing each field was worked out. The short head of the wheat could only just keep the grain from shedding and all the harvesting complexes immediately had to be brought out into the steppe. (1600 GMT)

7 July

Grain has been cut on nearly half the area in Moldavia. Many farms in the south are finished threshing. Several field operations are being carried out simultaneously. The second sowing of corn is in progress in many places. In the Karshi Steppe in Uzbekistan, where grain occupies over 200,000 hectares, the flag of labor glory has been hoisted in honor of harvest heroes. Two-thirds of the republic's grain has been cut. (0500 GMT) Fifteen rayons of Volgogradskaya Oblast are now engaged in harvesting grain crops. The present harvesting period on the lower Volga has turned out to be a hard one. High temperatures and dry winds have made the grain crops undersized and in places sparse. However, machine operators are using machinery well and economically and achieving good results in the harvesting. (0900 GMT) P.A. Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR, commenting on preparations for winter grain crop sowing, says there are serious shortcomings in a number of farms, especially in central regions, with delays in preparing the soil and seeds which leads to a lowering of yield and even the death of the plants.

Little time remains for sowing winter crops especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone. At the same time, many farms are very slow in preparing the soil and thus are repeating the mistakes of previous years. Soil preparation for winter crops is going well in the Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. In Krasnodarskiy Kray plowing of bastard fallow is to be carried out on 700,000 hectares no later than 24 hours after the harvesting. Over 20 million tons of organic fertilizer has already been applied to the fields in the kray. (1100 GMT)

Grain crops have been harvested on half the area sown in Zaporozhskaya Oblast in the Ukraine. Grain crops have been harvested on nearly two-thirds of the area sown in Azerbaijan. The first cutting of grasses has been completed in Latvia. The hot weather has affected yields on the meadows adversely. (1200 GMT)

Cereal crops in Uzbekistan occupy an area of 900,000 hectares. To date, grain crops have been harvested from two-thirds of the total area. (1330 GMT)

In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, grain crops have been reaped on half the sown area. Fields on which cereal crops have just been harvested are being resown to grain and other crops. These will occupy about 100,000 hectares this summer. (1900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SOVIET HARVEST PROGRESS, TASKS

LD061005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Summer Hours Are Precious"]

[Text] June, the first summer month, is almost over. There is still a great deal of pressing work to be done in the fields. Crop tending has to be successfully completed. Careful preparations have to be made for the harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce and the work has to be carried out in an organized manner. Everyday and every hour must be directed toward obtaining the maximum harvest and fulfilling the plans and pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

The area of interrow cultivation is bigger this year. Above all, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have expanded sowings of grain corn. We must now carry out secondary interrow cultivation at the right time and topdress and water the plants. A great deal of work in this sphere is being done in Rostovskaya Oblast. More than 740,000 hectares of corn have been sown here, including 250,000 hectares of grain corn. Taking into account the prevailing conditions, farm leaders and specialists have decided to cultivate another 150,000 hectares of corn using grain techniques. The entire crop area is currently weedfree. Round-the-clock watering of plantations and subsequent interrow hoeing have been organized in Semikarakorskiy, Neklinovskiy and other rayons. In many places the plants are being topdressed with liquid fertilizer in order to obtain a big harvest of ripe ears. In Azovskiy Rayon, for example, more than 20,000 of the 33,000 hectares have already been topdressed. Fertilizers are being widely used in Peschanokopskiy, Salskiy and Zernogradskiy rayons.

Around 2 million hectares have been earmarked for grain corn in the Ukraine. Many collectives are competing to obtain 80-100 and more quintals of dry ears per hectares. In Krymskaya Oblast the links have been allocated to their areas and have already carried out a great deal of cultivation, irrigation and topdressing. In just 70 hours the machine operators of the Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Pologovskiy Rayon, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, carried out secondary interrow cultivation over an area of 1,600 hectares. Work is going well on plantations on many farms in Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan, Kabardino-Balkaria and Severnaya Osetia. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary everywhere to follow the example of leading links, teams, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and carefully tend all the corn crops in order to bring in a big harvest of grain and herbage whatever the conditions.

The beet-growers have a lot on their plate at the moment. Machine operators on farms in Vinnitskaya, Cherkasskaya, Ternopolskaya, Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts are successfully cultivating the crops. In the Altay the Belokurikhinskiy Sovkhoz's plantations cultivated by A. Kudinov's specialized detachment have received a high rating. They have been hoed, topdressed and sprayed against pests and diseases. The beet plants are now growing nicely. It is now necessary to carry out secondary interrow cultivation as quickly as possible. However, a number of farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast and Mordovskaya ASSR have not yet carried out the first hoeing and destruction of weeds.

The following fact shows the kind of results which can be achieved if the work is organized properly. Two weeks ago SELSKAYA ZHIZN criticized the leaders of the Vladimirskiy and Trubetchenskiy sovkhozes in Lipetskaya Oblast where crop tending was behind schedule. V.S. Gribanov, director of the Lipetsk Sakhsvekla trust, reported that concrete measures have been adopted on these and other farms and labor organization has been improved. All the plantations have now been hoed and cleared of weeds. The crops have been thinned out and topdressed with fertilizers and interrow cultivation has been carried out twice on transplanted crops.

Farmers on cotton plantations in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and southern Kazakhstan are wasting no time in tending the crops. The competent implementation of the complex of summer agrotechnical measures should help to keep the plants at the same stage of development and strengthen the productive elements on every hectare. It is particularly important to strictly observe the irrigation regime, systematically topdress the plants with organic and mineral fertilizers, hoe them and prevent weeds from appearing. Truck garden workers have a great deal to do. Secondary interrow cultivation is being carried out on potato plantations in the RSFSR. It has been completed in Moskovskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts. This work has been deployed, however, on many farms in the Volga-Vyatskiy and West Siberia regions. In some places vegetable crops, especially carrots, table beet and cabbages, are not being tended properly.

The mass harvest is upon us. It is already underway in Central Asia and the Transbaykal, southern parts of Kazakhstan and the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus. The machine operators of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray were among the first to finish cutting the grain. It took the harvesting and transport complexes only 4 days to do this. Now all the combines in the rayon have switched to threshing, which will take 8-9 days. The harvesting and sale of grain to the state is proceeding in an organized manner in the Kuban and Krymskaya Oblast.

The success of the summer campaign depends on the continuous operation of equipment and skillful organization of the labor of all components in the harvest process. It must be noted, however, that some units are not yet in action and trucks to transport the grain have yet to arrive on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Caucasus. In some eastern regions there is some anxiety about the state of harvesting equipment. A substantial number of combines have yet to be repaired in Kazakhstan and Novosibirskaya, Chitinskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. A number of agricultural machine building enterprises are slow to deliver reapers and spare parts for combines and trucks to the countryside. It is a matter of great state importance to grow the maximum harvest of all agricultural crops, to successfully gather in and procure the grain and other produce, to actively prepare for winter sowing and to create a sound fodder base. These are the most vital tasks of the day.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT-SOYUZ COMPLEX

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in space for 131 days. Under the program of exploration of natural resources of the earth and studies of the environment, the crew continues visual observations and is photographing the territory of the Soviet Union and world ocean. Yesterday the cosmonauts were photographing separate areas of the Ukraine, of the Volga delta, southern Urals, Kazakhstan. In the Pacific, close to the Kuril Islands, the crew of the orbital complex saw a wide belt of plankton stretching for 1,000 kilometres.

Preparatory operations for refuelling of the main engine of the station were concluded today. Air-tightness of refuelling pipes was controlled and compressed nitrogen was pumped out from tanks.

Biological experiments continue onboard the complex. Using the instrument "biogravistat", the cosmonauts make experiments to study the development of higher plants in the conditions of artificial gravitation.

Today's program also envisages the placing onboard the station of the equipment brought by the transport ship Progress-7, physical exercises, work with technical documentation.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the onboard systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34-Progress-7 function normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

GORIZONT COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 6 JULY

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[Text] Moscow--A Gorizont communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today in accordance with the development program for communication and television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites. It has been put into a near stationary circular orbit with the initial parameters: distance from the earth's surface--36,550 kilometers; period of rotation around the earth--24 hours 37 minutes; and inclination of orbit--0.8 degrees.

Aboard the satellite is installed improved multistem onboard relay equipment designed to secure telephone and telegraph radio communications and the transmission of television programs. It is planned via the Gorizont communications satellites to provide in 1980 for the relay of television programs from the places in the Soviet Union where the sporting competitions of the 22d Olympic games are being held. Apart from communications and television apparatus the satellite has: a triaxial precision earth orientation system, a power supply system with independent guidance and tracking of the sun for its solar batteries, a heat regulation system, a radio telemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the work of onboard systems, a radio system for precision measurement of the parameters of orbit and steering of the satellite, and an orbital correction system.

The apparatus mounted on the satellite is working normally. The command-measurement complex is controlling the satellite. Tests on the satellite's apparatus will be carried out in accordance with the fixed program. The satellite Gorizont has the international registration index Statsionar-4.